MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

CHOKED CATTLE.

A correspondent who writes to us from Hatfield, in answer to the Hon. Mr. Gray's inquiry whether it is proper to thrust a cane, or stake, down an animal's throat when choked with a potato or apple, says he considers it a very dangerous practice.

His own method is to treat the animal as he would one that is hoven by eating wet green clover. When the animal is swollen he inserts a penknife and makes an incision half an inch wide and four inches deep on the left side very near the short rib, where the paunch comes close in contact with the skin. He keeps the orifice open to let out the air, and to give time for the apple, &c., to digest and diminish so much as to move up or down.

The same writer says that when an animal has eaten too much meal his practice is to give three pints of strong brine as a drink and "allow the creature all the water it will drink."

He says the philosophy of this is "the salt water greatly retards the heating of the meal—operates as a tonic—creates thirst—and the water keeps the meal from drying hard in the stomach till it passes off." In desperate cases, when the animal is unable to stand, he gives more active stimulants—spirit, molasses, and ginger, given blood warm.

For ourself we profess but little skill as a farrier, and we should like to hear more from others on this subject. We think that physicking may be useful in case of overfeeding with meal.—But we cannot agree that it would be safe to let a cow drink as much water as she pleases immediately after eating half a bushel of meal. If we are wrong on this point we will acknowledge, as soon as we are overcome by a clear majority.

☞ The Newburyport Herald suggests, as we shall now have railways in every direction, that the railroad companies, to be incorporated, be required to pass above or below our common highways, for the greater safety of travellers. We like the suggestion, and hope it will be acted upon. In most cases it will cost but little more than to cross on a level, and in no case should a company cross on a level without special permission of the County Commissioners, who would be able to judge whether, or not, the rule could be dispensed with.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ON RAISING PORK AND MAKING MANURE.

Mr. Editor,—Having noticed in your valuable paper, some communications from different persons, of some very nice hogs and pigs, which they have fattened, I am very glad they have let the public know what can be done. But I should have liked it better if they had given the cost of them also. Please inform me, if you have tried it, or if some of your numerous correspondents have, whether pork can be raised for SIX cents per pound when corn is seventy five cents a bushel. If it can be, I will see what can be done in the hog line. Much is said at the present day of making a great lot of manure from a very little stock, by adding plenty of loam with it. Now, I would ask what advantage or what is gained, by carting this loam backwards and forth; is there not as much virtue in the manure if properly taken care of when it is made, and then carried to the field and well mixed with the soil, thereby saving much lime and hard work? If I am wrong please set me right and I will thank you for it.

A YOUNG FARMER.

Boston, Jan. 27th, 1846.

☞ Some farmers make pork at much less cost than others.

Some think they can make a hundred of pork with less expense than they can make a hundred of beef. Many circumstances must be taken into consideration. Some hogs will fatten with far less food than others. And some farmers have more skill in feeding, and greater conveniences to save labor.

We have recently heard some good farmers assert that when corn is fifty cents a bushel they can afford pork for six cents a pound; while others assert that the pork which they fatten costs them ten or twelve cents. It is not to be supposed that any very exact rule can be laid down about the cost of making pork; yet we may approximate very near the mark after making, or ascertaining the result of many trials.

We find that numerous farmers are pretty well satisfied when their pork brings seven cents, and some ranges from fifty-five to sixty-five cents. Corn is the grand standard for hog food, though a prudent farmer has other materials that are cheap and that give variety for the fattening animal.

A farmer who has a dairy, and makes his milk into butter and cheese, has greatly the advantage of another who relies wholly on grain. Indeed, there is nothing equal to milk and the wash of the dairy for young growing pigs. Grain alone will not give the size that they will attain to with "milk," &c., for nature provides "for babes."

A good farmer will rear his own pigs. He can do it, with a dairy, at less cost than he can purchase them from the country, and when he has selected his breed of hogs, with proper crossing, it has greatly the advantage of people who buy from the drover.

True we have, here and there, a shrewd man, who can distinguish, at a glance, the right forms, provided he can see them. But most farmers who purchase are deficient in the talent to discriminate properly. You find them milking the same cows, year after year, without knowing, or caring to know, the quality of their milk. And they will keep hogs without regard to their forms, provided they have snouts long enough to root stoutly and root up manures.

Farmers who fatten pork expect not to receive four pence for every head of cabbage that a hog eats. Nor do they count their small potatoes and refuse apples at quite so high a rate as the best will bring in the market. If they can turn every bushel of potatoes, at home, at twenty cents—every load of pumpkins at one dollar—every bushel of other apples at eight cents—and every bushel of corn at seventy cents—they think it better to do it in the form of pork, that is more easily conveyed to market, than to retail all these items separately.

By managing thus they make up a round sum, that stands by, in some hands at least, better than the receipt of small driblets that may be received for daily retail. And then they add to this fat sum, for a good lot of pork, all the manure that is made while the hogs are fattening. When corn is not higher than 70 cents, and other food is plenty, we think no farmer should complain on the receipt of seven dollars for a hundred weight of pork. As corn has ranged for two years past, pork from the right breed of hogs may have been afforded at six dollars a hundred.

This cannot be very wide from the mark, otherwise farmers would not continue to furnish pork at the usual prices. They would either turn their produce to beef, or sell it in the markets.

In regard to mixing earth or loam with the excrements of animals, there can be no doubt of its advantages. In warm weather such matter is daily diminishing while open or in heaps unless there are foreign materials in contact with it to retain its essence.

Too much labor may be expended in attempts to increase the bulk, at the expense of strength. But if you only add as much to the manure heap as to double the quantity, you cannot fail of being remunerated for your labor. The result of numerous trials is, that by adding good peat muck, or soil, to the excrements, so as to double the quantity, the whole matter, well mixed, is made of double value. Even in frozen weather your barn heaps are wasting. Freezing and thawing let off a great portion of the value unless you add matter to preserve it. To satisfy yourself of this you need only to examine the path where cattle have been driven to water, during winter. You will find that though they have scattered excrements through the whole route, the land has not been made rich. The grass in the path, and by the side of the path, will hardly indicate that any manure has been dropped.

On the other hand you see what an effect is produced when these droppings are soon mingled with sand, gravel, or any kind of loam. See how rich is the wash of a highway where the feet of animals and the rains have mingled foreign matter intimately with the droppings of travelling cattle, &c. You will see the good effects of mixing, if you save this wash for any kind of crops.

It may be said that you will have the whole essence of the barn heaps if you apply them at once to the soil and mingle the whole together with plough and harrow. Truly you will save more in this way than by suffering it to dry up; but you find it no easy matter to make your barn manure fine enough to be mixed intimately with the soil unless you first let it ferment in heaps. And if you let it ferment you certainly lose a portion of it unless you mix foreign matter with it.

It is best to prepare all green manure as soon as you can, for the field, for you cannot keep it long without wasting. If you bury it deep in a cold furrow, while it is green, it never ferments sufficiently to aid your crop as it should do the first season. And though many argue that you will have the whole of it in the succeeding crops, we are usually disappointed in the result. The land has not been so thoroughly impregnated with the salts as it always will be when you apply manures that are finely pulverized. [Editor.

MANURING TREES; SOWING PEAR SEEDS, &c.

Mr. Editor,—Sir: I saw in your paper last year that Mr. J. Breck cautioned farmers against making the soil excessively rich for pear and apple trees.

I have taken some considerable pains to enrich my land around my fruit trees (in my opinion) without any disadvantage to these, and have taken some little pains in propagating fruit trees. I have been in the practice, on young trees that were growing fast, (to prevent the bark bursting) in the month of June, of merely running a sharp knife through the bark, where it was likely to burst.

And sir, I think if Mr. Breck's neighbor had done the same he would have saved his trees notwithstanding the richness of the soil around them.

I wrote the above about a year since but neglected sending it, or rather, did not think it worth sending, convinced as I was that my trees would have received considerable damage from the bursting of the bark had I not continued *cutting* it. I thought it no harm to forward it and you can make what use you please of it—and if you think anything of it I should like to have your opinion on the subject.

Sir, finding it difficult to get pear stocks, I have been saving some pear seeds to plant, and wish you to inform me (through your paper,) what time and way are the best to sow them.

Yours, W.

Duxbury, Jan. 17th, 1846.

☞ Pear trees will bear much more manure than apple trees will. We have seen apple trees decay prematurely in consequence of standing too near to dung heaps and hog pens. But pear trees are not apt to die of surfeit.

Some gardeners are in the practice of slitting the bark to prevent its pealing off, and we think that slits, made slightly, have a good tendency; but they should not be made longitudinally; let them run in diagonal lines, or varying 45 degrees from the upright stock. The bark of the English Cherry tree is quite apt to split and peal off; and where slits are run in perpendicular lines they often cause the wood of the tree to split open with the bark.

Pear seeds must not be kept dry; they will not vegetate after being kept over winter in a chamber, unmixed with pomace or loam. Apple seeds also are spoiled when suffered to become dry. They will vegetate after lying in their pomace, out doors or in; and pear seeds may be kept in the pomace through the winter as well as elsewhere.

These seeds should be sown quite early in the spring to secure a good growth. Sow them in straight rows; make the land rich, and if you sow the pomace with them sow some good ashes also. [Editor.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

Mr. Editor,—Sir: Knowing how ready you are to hear from any of your subscribers, even the most humble and unpretending, I venture to write something of the condition of the farmers in our own town. We have an association of farmers that meet once in about two weeks to discuss matters of interest to them—and the present winter we have had subjects for discussions which have brought out statements as to the profits and general condition of farming in this vicinity, with the earnest inquiry if something cannot be done to better our condition, without interfering with the interests of our neighbors. Statements have been made at our meetings by our best, most industrious, and prudent farmers, that are truly discouraging to the young man with less knowledge and experience in the business.

They tell us that the cost of labor and mechanical work such as blacksmiths, wheelrights, carpenters, &c., (and they charge just the *same prices now* that they did when pork brought us from 10 cts. to 12 1-2 cts. per pound and other produce in the same proportion)—is not in proportion with the price of what the farmer has to sell; now, say milk from 8 cts. to 10 cts. per gallon. pork 6 1-2 cts. and, in fact, nothing a farmer has to sell will warrant our paying such prices, except hay and grain; and you know that most of our hay and grain must be spent at home or else our soil will be impaired. So we toil on from day to day barely living from hand to mouth—the capital in our farms giving us about 3 per cent. While our mechanics and manufacturers, with less labor, are getting rich at our expense; and is there no remedy?

I have just read your account of the Second Agricultural Meeting on the making and application of manure with great interest, for I consider it a subject of paramount importance to farmers, to know how to make the most, and best apply manures.

Dr. Gardner speaks understandingly and speaking to the point is what the practical man wants. And let me ask, why more of the country members do not attend and speak? These men and many others that I could name can make good speeches, and to the purpose, such as their constituents would be glad to read.

Yours in haste,

CROSSMULTIPLICATION.

Northboro', Jan. 27th, 1846.

☞ It is true that farms, let out at the halves or on rent, will not yield the proprietor, on the average, more than three or four per cent per annum. And we believe that a mechanic's establishment, a trader's, a lawyer's, or a doctor's, would neither of them yield more without the personal attention of the proprietor.

But this should be no cause of lamentation to the man who performs the principal part of his own labor on a farm. *He* must not complain of high wages so long as he is himself a laborer, a recipient of this high rate of compensation.

How fortunate it is for farmers of small means, that large capitalists cannot invest their thousands in landed estates and receive an income from them of six or seven per cent. Could they do it you would soon find that most of our farms would be owned by capitalists, *and we should be their tenants!*

Farms at a fair valuation, managed as they may be, will nett the owners, who carry them on in person, more than six per cent. The practical man always says, "Come." The retired capitalist says, "Go."

[Editor.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir: We have been much gratified by some recent observations of yours, in the Ploughman, on the subject of grammatical rules, writing on agricultural subjects, &c. We have often expressed our sorrow, that so many sound, practical, judicious farmers, should be so backward in giving the public, through the medium of our Agricultural Journals, the results of long years of careful, and successful cultivation. You are right sir, regarding grammar, as the Lion in the way. But it is to be hoped, that your remarks on the subject, will be the means of awaking an interest, in the minds of this large and highly respectable portion of our farmers; and that they will avail themselves of the opportunities of long winter evenings, stormy days, and their kind friend, the Massachusetts Ploughman; to enlighten the community,—to entertain themselves and their brother farmers, with the *solid realities* of agriculture.

It is considered as a settled principle, that "knowledge is power,"—that knowledge is power, in an *exclusively agricultural* use of the term; for to such a use, it is now our intention to apply it. Not by any means, that it will not apply, both in principle and practice, to every Heaven originated science, and pursuit of man: but, because our Creator has made agriculture, the first and chief employment of man. He having made it, the nursing mother of the whole race, to feed, clothe, and warm, and in reality to supply the raw materials, which are to give employment, to the entire family of man. Thus setting in motion, all those minor wheels, which propel and regulate, the prosperity and interests of civilized life. All men by divine appointment, are therefore deeply interested in the advancement of the substantial prosperity of our agriculture: for an improvement in that, will, with the same certainty as cause and effect,—produce a corresponding impetus among all the other branches of industry. But our object in these communications, is to use our feeble endeavors to meet, if we can, some of those obstacles, which are in the way of progress in agricultural knowledge.

1. In our common schools,—those nurseries of knowledge,—where the young mind is stored with what *must* contribute to make the man;—but little attention is devoted to the natural science of agriculture. The books in common use, in our district schools, are sadly deficient, in that kind of reading, (however unexceptionable they may be in other respects,) which is calculated to beget *a taste for rural life and labors!* True, our children may be learned to read, spell, write, etc. without ever seeing a book relating to those subjects, which are to form the employments of coming life. But when two good objects can be as readily secured as one, is it not the part of wisdom to make certain the greatest amount of good?

We are aware, that *all* the children who attend our common schools, are not to follow the business of agriculture in after life: and we do not ask for a greater share of agricultural reading and instruction in our schools, than will conduce to the public good. Agricultural and horticultural knowledge however, would not be amiss, at least to some extent, for those, who in approaching life, are expecting to follow other occupations. Who does not wish to be the owner of a house, garden, fruit orchard or farm? And if by any misfortune in life, (and who may not meet with reverses in fortune?) the merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, or those who may elect, to follow any other business or profession, should in the enjoyment of health, "fail in business:" who among them all, might not find it a great advantage; to have been enlightened at the district town school, on the subject of agriculture. With your permission, Mr. Editor, we will still farther pursue the subject in another communication.

Yours truly,

CHAS. W. MACOMBER.

East Marshfield, Jan 1846.

Asafoedita. This plant is a production of the eastern part of Persia. Its stem is from one to two and a half feet in height; the leaves resemble those of the Indian beet-root, and when ripe produces a cauliflower like head of a light straw color. The milky juice extracted near the root congeals into the well-known gum, of which each plant yields about 4 pound; but the plants themselves, especially when young, are prized as a high delicacy by the natives, who stew or roast the stem, and boil or fry the head and leaves with clarified butter. In this way its smell is even stronger and more rank than when in the form of a drug, and none but those accustomed to it can endure its offensive effluvia.

Middlesex Co. Reports.

We publish below a very interesting report of the Committee on Farms, Fruit Trees, &c., forwarded to us by the Chairman, N. Hardy, Esq., who is also President of the Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers in the county of Middlesex.

We are pleased to see that so much improvement has been made in Agriculture within the last few years. Farmers are now reading more on the subject and they are more emulous to excel in their profession. Still there is vast room for improvement. We know of no occupation in which there is more room for improvement than in that of the farmer. The Committee says:

"The Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting held at Concord in December 1844, to award Premiums in the autumn of 1845, on Farms, Fruit and Forest-trees, reclaimed bog-meadow, the manufacture of compost manure, the management of cranberry meadows, and ask leave to make a very brief

REPORT.

By a reference to the Premium list it will be seen that this Committee have the distribution of more than 350 dollars of the society's money, provided they find worthy and deserving applicants for all the premiums placed in the hands of the Committee, this circumstance alone the Committee consider should be a sufficient inducement to insure a very careful and thorough examination of every article which shall be exhibited, on which a premium is offered.

The applications for examination and premiums, were more numerous this, than in any former year, being as follows. Viz, on Farms eight, on reclaimed bog or lowlands ten, on Apple Orchards six, on Peach Orchards five, on Pear Orchards four, on Plum-trees one, on the manufacture of compost manure one, making a total of thirty-five, being six more than on any former occasion, all of which have been visited and examined by your Committee. By the above, it will be seen, that no premiums are claimed this year, on white Mulberry or forest-trees, and none on Cranberry meadows. In consequence of suggestions made by some of the Applicants for Premiums, that it might not be advisable to make too free a use of the names of the unsuccessful competitors, the Committee have come to the conclusion to make use of those names only, which were successful in their applications, the Committee, however, would remark, that some of the unsuccessful competitors were deprived of any Premium from their peculiar position, having received at some former exhibition, a less Premium than the highest, and in this connection your Committee would farther remark, that the improvements made by some of the applicants who have no premiums awarded, are by no means inferior, nay more, for in more than one year within the last ten, would either of them have been entitled to the society's first Premiums. The Committee however, did not confine their examinations merely to the Farms and Orchards of those who called them out, but extended their examinations and observations to many Farms, Orchards, Bogs, &c., where no premiums were claimed. In doing this the Committee derive satisfaction, in being able to say, that farming in general is now going ahead with greater speed in Middlesex than at any former period within the eighteen years, while a portion of the Committee have had the pleasure of giving attention to some branch of this service. We do not mean to say that farming is more profitable now than ever before, but that improvements in farming in some shape or other, were greater. We are willing to believe that the great temperance reform has exerted a powerful influence in aid of improved farming. Within the past month we have examined hundreds of acres of low lands or meadow, which are in some stage of improvement, that five years since were almost worthless. In some cases where the land did not produce anything of value, now more than three tons of good hay are made to the acre annually. And again, in the article of compost, which is the main stay with a Middlesex farmer, the preparations for making which are almost incredible. The Committee having witnessed something like forty barn cellars in the course of their examinations, which have been put in a state of forwardness within the last year, and if every section of the County shall be in this proportion we are willing to believe that in ten years there will be but few Farmers in our County without a compost manufactory under his barn. In their examination of fruit trees, the Committee regret to find so much disease, especially among the Peach trees, which appears to be general, and thus far no one seems to know the origin, or the antidote, notwithstanding all this, the Committee have found some fine Peach orchards. In examining the Apple orchards it was found that the Apple tree Borer had almost disappeared, whereas in former years they were very numerous. This we account for, by keeping the land when the trees stand almost in constant cultivation. In examining the Pear trees, especially those where a Premium was asked, we found but two orchards that could possibly be entitled to a Premium under our rules, and in these cases some of the trees were not so thrifty as was desirable. A cause for this stunted appearance we could not discover.

The Committee believe that it was the intention of the Trustees when they instituted Premiums on Farms, to grant a Premium to the person who should produce satisfactory evidence to the Committee for that purpose, of having made the greatest improvements on his or her farm within a given number of years, and not to the person who might happen to be in possession of the best cultivated farm at the time of the examination, unless it were made so by the present applicant within the last ten, fifteen, or twenty years. This has uniformly been the principle adopted by the Committee. Acting upon this principle we have found it very difficult in many cases to determine who has in reality done the most to improve his Farm. This is the grand question, and involves two or three others, viz: how has he done it? when did he do it? what were his means? Here is a farm that was made beautiful by the Creator, here is another so completely the reverse, that a stranger on passing the two, would be inclined to say, these represent the two extremes. This year, the Committee have had both these Farms to examine for a Premium, and it was really a powerful hard squeeze, for the occupant of Paradise in miniature had done well. His fields were as smooth as the plains of Jericho, and his fences were not to be blown down by the horn of Joshua. His fruit trees were not to be despised, and his buildings were princely. He was a working man himself, and he taught his boys to work also. How could a Committee of common farmers, after having fared sumptuously at the rich man's table, have gone away without having it in their hearts to give him a Premium; but wait a moment. Let us again look at that hilly, rocky, gravelly, muddy concern in yonder town—they do look and examine closely. Ask many questions, such as these;—what was the condition of this place when you came upon it twenty years ago,—how were the fields, fences, buildings &c. at that time. Those heavy walls which have been built since, must answer that question in part, and these, pointing to the very large ones still in the ground, must likewise speak, my means were small when I began here. I have built these walls, this house and barn, set out these trees, brought up and educated these children, yet I have had to work hard, and so has my wife, but we have always contrived to live within our income, and therefore I am now clear from debt. Now comes the question of means again; the occupant of Eden was rich when he began—he is so now. Question. Who shall have the Premium? Answer, him of the great rocks, for he has had but one half his land to work upon, the other half being still covered with them. It is true, these are extreme cases, yet they are both found in Middlesex, which is full of variety. A portion of this Committee have travelled much in the middle and western States of this Union, yet in no State have they found finer Farms, or coarser ones, than in this County. And the Committee being Bible reading men have come to the conclusion, that the rough must be made smooth, and that those who do the smoothing should have the praise.

The Committee would say one word more concerning reclaimed Bog or Swamp land. The zeal manifested by many who are now engaged in this most laudable enterprise is worthy of all praise. In one instance we were called to view a lot of reclaimed Bog of about four acres, which was situated in a meadow more than a mile in length, a great portion of which is now in progress for English grass, and bids fair in eight years to produce a thousand tons of first rate hay, where six years ago, nothing but a light crop of poor meadow hay, and a heavy crop of worthless bushes could be obtained. This large meadow was principally in one town. If other Towns in the County do as well as Middlesex as regards farming, it is on the safe side of the hedge.

We are not aware that it was expected by the Trustees when they appointed this Committee that an applicant for Premium on a Farm, should make a written statement for publication, of the quantity or quality of his produce, or in fact any thing, for publication unless it were something new or unusual with this view, and finding nothing very alarming in the statements made by the successful competitors, the Committee with great unanimity award the Premiums as follows viz:

To Ebenezer Richardson of Pepperell, the Society's first premium of $25,00, for having made the greatest improvements upon his farm within the last ten years.

To Ephraim P. Spaulding, of Chelmsford, 2d premium of $20,00.

To Aaron H. Felton of Marlborough, the third premium of $15,00.

To Amos Carlton of Chelmsford the fourth premium of $12,00.

These gentlemen are all first rate practical farmers, and are making money, alias getting rich, with fair speed, not however with railroad speed, but yet fast enough to be permanent. The committee would express a wish that there were ten thousand just such in the County.

On Reclaimed Bog Meadows.

To Eliakim Hutchins of Westford, the first premium of $20,00, for the most judicious improvement upon two acres of worthless bog meadow, within two years last past, and which now produces more than two tons of good hay to the acre, annually.

To Elijah Wood, Jr., of Concord, the second premium of $12,00.

To Schuyler Parks of Lincoln, the third premium of $8,00.

Mr. Wood having a hard subsoil in a portion of his meadow, practices the blind ditch system, that is, stones and covers over smooth. This is done to drain off the surplus water.

On Apple Orchards.

To Abel Moore of Concord, the first premium of $15,00 for the best apple orchard set out since 1835, containing 150 trees.

To Thomas S. Tuttle of Littleton, the second premium, 100 trees, of $12,00.

To Nathan Barrett, of Concord, 100 trees, the third premium of $8,00.

On Peach Orchards.

For the best peach orchard, containing 144 trees set out since 1843, to Jeremiah Russell of Watertown, the society's first premium of $10,00.

To Jeremiah Russell, Jr., of Watertown, more than 50 trees, second premium of $8,00.

On Pear Orchards.

To John H. Marshall of Framingham, for the best pear trees. 90 in number, set out since 1839, a part only being thrifty, the first premium of $10,00.

To Dr. Whitney of Framingham, more than 20 trees second premium of $5,00.

On Plum Trees.

To Simon Tuttle of Acton, for 25 plum trees, set out since 1840, rather ordinary, the second premium of $3,00.

To Augustus Tuttle of Concord, for the best compost heap, not less than 20 cords, 1st premium of $10,00.

In behalf of the Committee,

NAHUM HARDY, Chairman.

Concord, October 1st, 1845.

The statement of Mr. Tuttle on the manufacture of Compost Manure is hereto appended.

To Nahum Hardy Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Farms, &c.—Sir: In the first place I have a lane leading from my barn yard to pasture, where I keep my cattle, which is 20 rods long by 20 feet wide, In this I place from fifty to a hundred loads of peat mud, in order to pulverize it, which is done in a short time, by the cattle passing over it. I have a barn 70 feet long by 40 wide, which I built in 1828 with cellar 9 feet deep under the whole; after the mud gets sufficiently pulverized, I cart it (together with loam) into the cellar to the depth of three feet under the stalls, that it may receive and retain the urine as well as the droppings, for I consider the fertilizing qualities of the urine, nearly equal to that of the droppings. I frequently spread the manure and throw on fresh mud and loam, also ashes and lime, and the hogs which I keep in the cellar, I find very useful in mixing the same. My stock, which consists of about twenty head of cattle and two horses, I keep in the barn all the time during the winter, and the manure made in the manner I have described, is in my opinion, better in most respects than any other.

Yours, respectfully,

AUGUSTUS TUTTLE.

COLMAN'S EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

We, last week, acknowledged the receipt of the Fifth Part of Mr. Colman's European Agriculture, published by A. D Phelps, 124 Washington street.

We have since looked farther into this number, and think it more interesting than either of the former. Mr. Colman interests us by telling what he has actually seen of European practice. He corrects many false notions that many in America have entertained in regard to the systems practiced there. It seems, for instance, that *deep ploughing* in England is not half so fashionable as it is at some of our ploughing matches.

We copy a few sections from this number on the different soils, expressed in language that farmers can understand.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.

"For all practical purposes, soils may be ranked under five different heads — sandy, clayey, calcareous, peaty, and loamy. I purposely avoid all scientific distinctions, and use such terms as even the commonest farmer will understand. A sandy soil is that in which sand abounds; clayey, in which clay; calcareous, in which lime in some form prevails; peaty, in which peat; loamy, in which a rich loam abounds. These soils are sometimes found so combined, that it might be difficult to designate their character by any one of these general terms. In some places, they are found in almost a pure state. In general, where there is found in a soil 80 per cent. of sand, it must be pronounced a sandy soil; and so the clay, the peat, or the lime; but it is not always easy to class a soil which is of a mixed character, and say what kind of element predominates. By sight and feeling, however, practical men are able to form an opinion of a soil upon which it may be safe to act. Besides the principal elements, to which I have referred, there is often found some mineral ingredients, which may seriously affect the character of the soil, and the degree of presence of which can only determined by scientific examination. Iron, copper or mineral coal, is in general sufficiently indicated to the eye, or shows itself in the water which percolates the soil. The different forms too, in which lime presents itself in the soil, whether as chalk, or gypsum, or magnesian limestone, are all to be considered in determing the character of a soil.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOIL.

"In addition to the characteristics of a soil of which I have spoken, there are other circumstances, usually denominated the physical properties of a soil, by which its fertility, or the kind of cultivation to which it may be proper to subject it, are to be in a great degree determined. These are its wetness or dryness, its powers to absorb or retain moisture, its consistency or friability, and its temperature. All these matters are essentially connected with the fertility of a soil, and the kind of crops to which it is to be applied.

1. *Wetness of a Soil.*—Wet soils, or soils a considerable part of the time under water, produce a coarse herbage of little value to stock—in many cases scarcely sufficient to support life, and rendering scarcely any nourishment. The manure of animals fed upon the produce of such soils is comparatively worthless. It has been found, likewise, by repeated experiments, that water allowed to remain upon land for any length of time is injurious to vegetation, when the rapid transition of water over the land might be highly beneficial. An exception, of course, is to be made where the passage of a turbid stream or flood is arrested long enough to afford opportunity for the deposition of the enriching matter with which its waters are charged. The effect of too much water is to reduce the temperature of the soil, to obstruct the access of the external air to the roots of the plants, and, in fact, to macerate and destroy the texture of the finest kinds of herbage. Perhaps it would be a more simple statement, and equally just, to say that the aquatic plants are, with some exceptions not adapted to the nourishment of animal life, and those which are most suited for the food of man or beast, are not suited to be grown under water. Water is of great importance to their sustenance and growth. They cannot live without it; but they cannot live in it. As to the human being, it may be of the highest benefit, both as an internal and external application; but there is soon an end to the matter when man is plunged into water, and kept under it.

All hope of cultivation or improvement must be abandoned, where land is under water any considerable portion of the time, or where it is fully saturated with water, like a sponge.

2. *Power to absorb Moisture in a Soil.*—I may remark, in the next place, that the fertility of a soil very greatly depends upon the power of the soil to absorb and to retain moisture. Some very distinguished men have maintained that the fertility of a soil may be measured by this power, an opinion which, it may be said, (without meaning a pun,) has much ground to rest upon, but which cannot be admitted without considerable qualifications. Moisture and wetness are in this case to be carefully distinguished. A soil consisting almost wholly of sand possesses no retentive powers; and though of all other soils the most absorbent, yet the water passes through it as through a sieve. Clay, on the other hand is extremely retentive of water, often to the prejudice of the vegetation which grows upon it. Liebig, in a recent treatise upon artificial manures, to which I have already referred, seems to be of opinion that the system of drainage now prosecuted with so much enterprise in England may be carried to an injurious extent, so as to induce the too rapid passage of the soluble manures which are applied, and before they can be taken up by, or have performed their proper office to, growing plants. As every thing which this distinguished gentleman asserts is now deemed oracular in the agricultural world, I will quote his observations at large.

"The reason why, in certain years, the influence of the best and most plentiful manuring is scarcely perceptible, is that, during the moist and rainy springs and summers, the *phosphates and other salts with the alkaline bases*, as also the *soluble ammonical salts*, are entirely or partially removed. A great amount of rain and moisture removes, in the greatest quantity, the very substances which are most indespensible to the plants at they time they begin to mature and form seeds. The system of draining which of late has been so extensively followed in England brings the land into the state of a great filter through which the soluble alkalies are *drawn off* in consequence of the percolation of rain, and it must, therefore, become more deficient in its *solvible* efficacious elements. Attentive farmers must have observed that, after a certain time, the quality of the grain on land laid dry according to this principal deteriorates; that the produce of grain bears no due proportion to the produce of straw."

"What is more evident, after these remarks, that an intelligent farmer must strive to give to the soil the manuring substances in such a state as to render possible their acting favorably on the plants the whole time of their growth. Art must find out the means of reducing the solubility of the manuring substances to a certain limit,—in a word, of bringing them into the same state in which they exist in a most fertile virgin soil, and in which they can be best assimilated by the virgin plants."

"The attention which I have paid to this subject has been crowned with success. I have succeeded in combining the efficacious elements of manure in such a manner as that they will not be washed away; and thus their efficacy will be doubled. Owing to this, the injurious consequences of the present system of draining are removed; agriculture is placed upon as certain principles as well arranged manufactories; and, instead of the uncertainty of mere empiricism, the operations of agriculture may be carried on with security; and, in place of waiting the results of our labors with anxiety and doubt, our minds will be filled with patience and confidence."

Such are the brilliant visions which are held up before the mind of the farmer; and such is the distrust which this great man would throw over the enterprising practice of draining. It is not quite easy to understand how the plants are to take up their food but in a condition of the most minute solution; nor how, if they are dissolved, they are to be kept from being washed away. It is not for any finite mind, in cases which admit of any doubt, to say what is possible or what is impossible; and it would be premature to condemn that which comes recommended upon such high authority, and is yet to be made the subject of experiment. After the extraordinary and most beneficial results which have been effected by the thorough draining of all superfluous wet from the soil, in the agriculturists may, however, pursue the system with a good degree of confidence, especially if a mode has been discovered of combing the alkalies and the phophates, that they shall not be so dissolved by rain and wet as to be washed away, and yet that they shall be so dissolved that they may be taken up by the plant as its wants may require. Within the last month of writing this, I have, seen on a thin, dry, and light soil, in which sand abounded, the beneficial effects of thorough drainage, where, on a field of turnips, the crop of the drained portion, with no other difference than the drainage, was evidently better, by one half, than that on the undrained part. If it be the fact that soils of a friable or porous nature are, in this way, liable to lose these beneficial elements by rains and wet, it would seem extraordinary that the fact had not been sooner discovered, and their deficiency and destitution made evident. I would not express the doubts in any captious spirit, knowing how much agriculture must, in the end, owe to science, and being ready to hail with the highest satisfaction any triumph it may achieve.

An excellent Water-proof Polish for Leather, &c. Take 3 oz. of spermaceti, and melt it in a pipkin, or other earthen vessel, over a slow fire; add thereto 6 drachms of Indian rubber, cut into thin slices, and these will presently dissolve. Then add tallow 3 oz.; lard 2 oz.; amber varnish 4 oz. Mix and it will be fit for use immediately. The boots or other material to be treated, are to receive two or three coats, with a common blacking brush, and a fine polish is the result. [Mechanics' Note Book.

MECHANIC ARTS.

Newark, New-Jersey. This city is the most noted in the United States, for the manufacture of carriages. There are some six or ten establishments of this kind, that are of the most extensive description. The amount of work they turn out is truly surprising. To give an idea of their magnitude;—one factory sent to the South, last year, and had sold, nearly three hundred thousand dollars worth. A recent visiter to that city, says they have now added to their manufactures that of clocks into which they have gone to a great extent. He adds, as follows:

"I had an opportunity, a few days since, to go through the various apartments, and to witness the process of making a clock, from the first cutting of a pin to the boxing up and shipment of the package. Formerly the works of a yankee clock were of wood, now that material is exploded, and the whole are made of brass and iron. The wheels and indeed every part of the clock, is made by machinery. The varied wheels are all cut with a precision and perfection, that is truly surprising, the cases and the veneering are all cut out on the spot. Every part is made a separate branch, and is put together by persons devoted to this business. I was greatly amused at inspecting the different employments. Some of the hands were engaged in making a pin, others in cutting a wheel, and so on, until the number employed to make one time piece was at least fifty, and I might probably add a greater number. I was told by Mr. Jerome, the enterprising proprietor, that these beautiful ornamented and accurate one day clocks were made for the extraordinary low price of five and a half dollars each. That they could in no part of the world be made for anything like that sum, and that the demand from Europe was so great that they could not supply it.

As an evidence of the demand, sixty thousand were shipped to England last year, and a larger number would be sent this.

The Lock Manufactory is also one object of particular notice. The proprietors are Messrs. Pierpont, Mallory & Co. Nine different styles of door locks and various latches are made here, besides trimmings and knobs of every description. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the business when it is stated that 120,000 knobs have been made here last year, and the demand is constantly increasing. One building is entirely devoted to finishing knobs and japaning locks. Locks and trimmings are made here at all prices from three dollars to five dollars a dozen.

In the city and vicinity are various manufactures for making blinds, sashes and India rubber goods, all of which are conducted with great skill."

Railway Expenses. There is a remarkable difference in the running expenses of the various railroads chartered by this State, according to the reports made to the Legislature last year. The running expenses per mile are calculated by dividing the aggregate sum paid for fuel, oil, salaries, &c., for repairs of roads, bridges, and for repairs of engines and cars, by the whole number of miles run by the trains during the year, and the Boston Journal, in the following table gives a statement of some of the most important railroads:—

Railroads.	Fuel, oil, salaries, &c.	Rep'rs of road and bridges	Repairs of Engines and cars	Cost per mile run, for fuel, oil, salaries.
Boston & Low.	$72,780	$26,053	$26,061	55
" " Maine	48,218	9,899	16,010	29
" " Prv'dence	62,762	18,944	19,969	47
" " W'ster	126,778	49,157	57,377	59
Eastern,	74,204	19,179	15,938	36
Norwich & Wor.	52,463	10,233	12,357	34
Nashua & Low.	19,804	20,618	19,220	48
New Bedford	13,500	3,788	6,893	34
W. & Albany	201,391	61,390	51,292	43

English Railways. A tabular statement of the railways in England, published in the London Times, shows that the number already completed is 47 with an aggregate capital of $323,400,000, of which $240,215,000 has been borrowed on "debentures, loans, notes and mortgages." The number of railways in course of construction is 118, the estimated cost of which is $256,795,000, on account of which the shareholders have already paid $32,160,000, and in all cases Parliament has given the power to borrow one third more, which will increase the aggregate capital of these new roads to the sum of $336,795,000. The roads completed and in progress extend 5612 miles. The railways projected are 1263, on which has been paid or is required to be paid, in deposits, the sum of $295,680,000, and there will be wanted to carry out the projects, $2,534,410,000. [Newburyport Herald.

Beware of Colds.—*Useful Hints at this Season.* A cotemporary thus discourses "on the philosophy of taking cold," and the best mode of preventing the complaint:—

"A large proportion of our consumption cases are either excited or aggravated by colds. The philosophy of taking cold is but little understood, and the cause of this frequent but unhappy complaint for the most part overlooked.

We cannot discuss the subject free or fully in a short essay like this. It is sufficient, perhaps, to say whatever gives a permanent check to the natural perspiration may produce those effects which we call a cold, or, in the language of the books, a catarrh.

This permanent check may be accomplished in several ways. It may be produced by a large quantity of cold drink taken suddenly, when we are debilitated by fatigue or excess of

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1846.

William Buckminster, Editor.

Fourth Agricultural Meeting.

On Tuesday evening, H. W. Page Esq. presided. Subject,—*The small grains.*

Mr. Morton, from Hadley, said he was bred a mechanic, but for a number of years he had turned his attention to farming. Four years ago he bought a lot of land that had been cropped for a number of years, but the crops had not repaid the labor. The bushes had been allowed to grow and rise as high as the rye at reaping time. He cleared seven acres of the old bogs that encumbered them, and in June put the plough in seven inches deep—ploughed three times before he sowed, for the land was rough. Sowed 5 pecks of rye per acre, in the fall, and reaped 20 bushels per acre.

He went through the whole purchase in this way, and the average quantity of rye harvested was 18 bushels per acre. He sowed clover of two kinds,—red, and white, (honey suckle,) and made a fine pasture of the whole land. He mixed plaster with his seed rye at the time of sowing. He had raised oats, sowing 3 bushels of seed per acre—and he thinks four bushels answer better, even when he sows grass seed with them. He said his grass takes well with oats.

He prepares his seed wheat by soaking in brine, and adds slaked lime enough to destroy the smut on the kernel. If it is quite smutty he uses unslaked lime and lets it heat in the heap of wheat. Sows 2 bushels of seed per acre, about 10th of October. He thinks buckwheat a poor kind of grain for rich land.

Mr. Gleason, from Wayland, inquired what time he sowed his clover? He said he found it best to sow that in the spring. He sows it on his growing wheat and harrows it in; says it helps the wheat. [Many farmers on the Connecticut river, put a harrow, in the spring, on their winter grain. [Ed. Mr. M. finds wheat a better grain to seed down with than either rye or oats.

Mr. Gleason said he found barley the most profitable crop he could raise. He often gets 35 bushels per acre, and has had 66 bushels. Thinks it good feed for hogs and horses, more stimulating than other grain. He cuts his barley early. When he seeds down with winter grain he sows his clover in March, and does not put on the harrow—the rains bury it deep enough.

Mr. Morton thought well of ploughing a little deeper each year to bring up new matter. He likes to sow wheat and oats mixed. Rye is an object, because the straw brings a good price.

Mr. Stone, of Hardwick, said, the speakers do not like to raise wheat. He thinks farmers in N. England don't understand how to prepare the ground. In that old country, Europe, wheat has been grown ever since the time of Julius Cæzar. Germany and Poland and many other places were famous wheat countries, and they continue so still. Our lands cannot be too old for wheat. It is the growth of all countries. We ought to take measures to counteract the evils of climate—to prevent the bursting of the sap vessels near the heads—to prevent its rusting and blasting.

Mr. Allen, of Pembroke, said he had not been in the practice of raising many of the small grains, fearing his lands would not continue to bear them with what manuring he could afford. He thought our climate not favorable for small grains. Our sudden changes from heat to cold were not favorable. Oats, he said, reduced his land low. Yet he raises oats for his own use. Grass does not succeed well with oats. He has raised wheat, but it costs him more than to buy it. He thought we are deficient in the skill necessary to raise wheat; and he doubted whether it would ever be profitable here

He used to sow rye among corn, at the last hoeing in July; but he now thinks rye exhausts more than corn. He takes poor land, ploughs in June, uses a cultivater on the furrows in August, and sows rye, with pine, or birch seeds, and lets them grow to a forest. He said when such land is broken up again, after cutting off, it will be new and yield good crops.

The editor of the Ploughman said he feared that buckwheat had been slighted. Some kinds of soil are well suited to it, and it is very easily raised. He should like to hear how farmers had succeeded in attempts to raise this kind of grain.

Mr. Gleason said he should like to know what buckwheat is good for; the hogs will not eat it, and he should not like to have it on his farm.

Mr. Allen said he did not know much about buckwheat, and he did not want to know.

Mr. Stone did not know of any farmers who had raised buckwheat. He had heard of a man who tried the experiment of keeping a cow on nothing, but as soon as she had learned she died.

Thus the jests went round, and a number more felt on the safe side in laughing at the idea of growing buckwheat. Not one among 200 people ventured to defend that innocent grain. One thought it about equal to white weed; *but he had not tried it.*

The President, who is a good lawyer, turned to the editor of the Ploughman, with a smile, and seemed to say: "Mr. Ploughman have you any evidence in support of buckwheat? You will lose this case if you have no more evidence in its favor."

The Ploughman begged that some of the witnesses would inform themselves better. He hoped Mr. Gleason, now he is in town, would just step into an eating house in Congress St., and call for "buckwheats." He would there find a most delicate plate of warm cakes—a most tasty and fashionable dish—that would do his stomach good. Men and women eat them with avidity, and prove how much better is their taste than that of Mr. Gleason's hogs. He thought, however, that when such cakes are buttered and dipped in maple sap, as many prepare them, that some breeds of hogs might be willing to taste and try them though a new article in their trough.

The Ploughman said, he had raised buckwheat on his poorest lands, on sandy soils that would not bear much grass. That farmers cannot manure as many acres as they would like to, and that buckwheat may be raised on their lightest lands without any manure. By sowing in May and turning under the first crop, about the first of July, a second crop may be saved for its grain. That good buckwheat is as valuable to fatten hogs as any corn that we raise. That we can grow 15 to 20 bushels per acre without manure and with once ploughing the ground. That the straw, when it is cut in due season, is as valuable for young cattle and sheep as any of our fresh meadow hay.

He said he could remember when it was customary to burn the straw in the field, lest the seed might be mixed with the manure and spread over the farm. That there was a strong prejudice against this kind of grain, and he could hardly account for it. Many supposed it dangerous to have any of the seed scattered on the farm, and had said "When it is once introduced you cannot root it out."

Mr. S. W. Cole said; a farmer in Newton had informed him that he had raised five successive crops of rye on the same ground, by first sowing buckwheat and ploughing it under. Another man had obtained three crops in the same way. He thought wheat might be raised here. They raise it at Cape Elizabeth, putting on ashes.

Mr. Allen said if butter was necessary to prepare buckwheat cakes for eating, he would not eat them, for he is not in the habit of eating butter.

Hon. Mr. French, of Braintree, said, we find it convenient to raise the small grains on laying land to grass. He had sowed the Black Sea, and the Gilman wheat. He consulted a chemist, who advised him to procure 160 casks of lime for a single acre of wheat. He at length bought a quantity of lime but he could not see that it had been of any service. His land was made rich but his wheat blasted. He likes the plan of sowing down in the fall, then sow clover in the spring.

[The fact is, Mr. French's land has no iron ore in it. We told him years ago, that lime would not help *his* land. Ed.]

Mr. Morton thought clayey land best adapted to wheat.

Mr. Jenks, of Boston, made some remarks on wheat. Inquired if it is the climate or the soil that is in fault. He said the soil of Poland was very like the best wheat districts of New York and Pennsylvania. For many successive years the wheat crop had failed in Virginia, on the Shenandoah. That is a reddish soil. We ought to find out the reason of its failure. It is now raised in Lombardy, and the northern parts of Italy. Though in southern Italy it is not raised and has not been to any extent. The Romans depended more on the island of Sicily.

The meeting was adjourned to next Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock.

Subject for next evening, *Indian corn.*

Fires in Boston. On Wednesday night the Fire Department was called out fifteen times! We have reason to think that nearly all the fires were designedly set by a gang of desperate chaps that ought to be at work in the State Prison.

The damage actually done was not great, for the firemen were up most of the night and discovered the flames before much progress was made.—Yet the danger was imminent. The plots were horrid. The city authorities on Thursday, offered a reward of $2,000 for the detection of the incendiaries. Would it not be as well to expend as large a sum to pay an efficient watch to prevent such mischief.

This would save the cost of prosecution, and avoid the risk of convicting the innocent on evidence paid for at this high price. Prevention is better than cure, in more cases than one.

Pigs worth having. Mr. Sylvester Brigham, of Southboro' brought to market, yesterday, four pigs handsome enough to make your mouth water. They were but 10 months old, yet each weighed nearly 400 wt.,—one weighed 386 as marked on the shoulder. The heads were exceedingly small and delicate. All fattened by Mr. Williams of S.

☞ The Legislative Temperance Society met in the State House on Wednesday evening, and the hall was full. Gov. Briggs presided and appropriate addresses were made by Gov. Briggs, Lieut. Gov. Reed and others. On the previous evening R. W. Bayley, Esq., was chosen treasurer.

Fires. On Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out in Peter Dunbar's stable in Unity street; not much damage done.

Another was discovered in Mr. Clarke's wooden warehouse, 13 Commercial street. It was soon extinguished.

A Duel has recently taken place at Bladensburg between two men of North Carolina. Dr. Daniel Johnson, the challenged party, was killed. He reserved his fire, protesting his innocence of the charge of the challenger, Jones, of intimacy with Jones's wife.

Fire in Leominster. A dwelling house near the railway depot was burned on Thursday morning; it was occupied by G. S. Burrage and a Mr. Harrington, loss $3,000. Insured $2,000.

☞ A. J. Tirrell was brought to this city, on Wednesday, in charge of constables Andrews and Holmes. They came from New Orleans to New York in the ship Wabash.

☞ The weather has been remarkably mild this week. We have had several spring like days. The whole of January was comfortable weather.

☞ There was an idle rumor on Monday that President Polk had been shot. It was not entitled to any credit and probably received none.

☞ The punsters say the course that Mr. Calhoun is taking, on the Oregon question, is like Oregon itself—it borders on the Pacific.

Election in Louisiana. The Democratic party prevailed in this State at the late State election.

Incendiaries. 2000 Dollars Reward. At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen held this day, the Mayor was authorized by a unanimous vote to offer a reward of two thousand dollars, for the detection of incendiaries, to the end that the inhabitants may be protected in their persons and property from fire. [Transcript of Thursday.

☞ Would it not pay cost to increase the city watch and prevent all this burning mischief? And would it not be a good plan to use oil that will give light in this city of lamps? There is now just light enough to enable the burglar to accomplish his designs, and to induce the incendiary to make his own light.

The oil that has been used in the city lamps is not fit for soap-grease. We have seen some of the lamps burning at ten, A. M.—so loath was the oil to be used in lamps.

Topers. In most of the towns of Connecticut, topers are literally deprived of the means of getting drunk. The law utterly forbids the sale of wines or spirituous liquors, in either large or small quantities, except by license from the Board of Commissioners. In most of the towns they refuse to grant licenses. In New Haven and New London, none but apothecaries are licensed, and they are required to keep a record of all they sell.

☞ This is the proper form of a State law to suppress intemperance. To say that spirits, which have been legally imported under the laws of the United States, and the duties paid, shall not be sold to be used *in any form*, savors a little of an attempt to set up state authority in opposition to that of the general government.

It is on this ground that retailers are now contending before the Supreme Court at Washington. It would be well to alter our State laws and suffer none but apothecaries to retail. These should be under oath, and should be obliged to keep a record of all sales. It is quite doubtful whether the Court at Washington can possibly sustain our State law. And should it pronounce in its favor, it would not be regarded as a law would that is clearly within the constitutional power of the Legislature.

We cannot believe that our Legislators intended to forbid the use of spirits under the direction of a physician. As the law now is, doctors and apothecaries are liable to the penalty imposed on common retailers, for selling the smallest quantity, be the necessity ever so great.

☞ At the meeting of the overseers on Wednesday, Hon. Edward Everett, was unanimously confirmed as President of Harvard University.

The nomination by the President of the Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., as U. S. district attorney for this district, has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

LEGISLATIVE.

Friday, Jan. 30.

In the Senate. Petitions presented—Of John Brooks and others, of Princeton, Hoden, and Hubbardston, for a railroad from Worcester to the Cheshire railroad, by Mr. Salisbury.

The bill ceding the jurisdiction to the United States, over George's, Lovell's, and Governor's Island, the Resolve relating to the Vaitemare Literary Exchanges, the bill incorporating the Agawam Bank and the Fitchburg Savings Bank, were passed to be engrossed.

The fourteenth annual report of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation was presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. Elliott, it was ordered that the joint special committee on that part of the Governor's message relating to capital punishment, be instructed to inquire into the the expediency of altering the 8th article of the 2d section of the Constitution of the State, so that the power of pardoning shall be taken from the Governor and Council in cases now punishable with death, when the capital punishment shall be abolished by law, except in cases where the innocence of the parties shall be subsequently proved.

In the House. Petitions, memorials, &c. were presented and appropriately referred—Of Isaac Whitman and others; of Seth Bartlett and others, severally for the abolition of capital punishment; five petitions relating to the crime of seduction; of the Selectmen of Granby for an amendment of the Constitution, so that every town may be represented every year.

Passed to be enacted—Acts to increase the capital of the Naumkeag Steam Co., to incorporate the Bay State Mill, to incorporate the Suffolk Sugar Refinery, to increase the capital stock of the Lowell Manufacturing Co., to increase the capital stock of the Framingham Bank, to incorporate the Atlantic Cotton Mills, to incorporate the Berkshire County Savings Bank, to incorporate the New Bedford Cordage Co; Resolves on the petitions of William Kidder, of Chas. Paine, and of Fred. W. Paine, severally.

Mr. Bell of Boston, from the Committee on the Judiciary again reported that further legislation on the extension of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was inexpedient.

On motion of Mr. Earl of Worcester. it was ordered that a precept be sent to Richmond, authorizing the election of a Representative in place of Mr. Walter Cook, deceased.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

In the Senate. Petitions, &c., presented and referred—Of the town of Southborough, for a share of school fund, by the President; of Solomon Strong and others of Leominster, in aid of R. M. N. Smyth and others, by Mr. Stone; of Isaac Austin and 149 others, of Nantucket, for repeal of laws authorizing capital punishment, by Mr. Burnell; remonstrance of Fitchburg Railroad Co. against petition of Charles Bemis and others; report of Commissioners of Sinking Fund of Western Railroad, by Mr. Hopkinson.

On motion of Mr. Hopkinson, Ordered, that the several petitions of Chas. Bemis and others, Solomon Strong and others, and Thomas West, and President of Boston and Maine Railroad Co., be referred to a Joint Special Committee. Messrs. Wheatland and Hurlbert were appointed on the part of the Senate.

In the House. Petitions presented and referred—Of R. Rantoul and 115 others of Beverly, for abolishing capital punishment, by Mr. Thorndike of Beverly; Hezekiah Dearborn and others, in aid of the petition of Charles Plummer, by Mr. Rand of Winchendon; Selectmen of Brookfield, for a portion of school fund for 1845, by Mr. Howe of Brookfield; H. B. Sibley and others, for Railroad from East Brookfield to the New Hampshire line, in order to connect with the Cheshire Railroad, by Mr. Crawford of Oakham; George Daniels and 18 others of Newton, for a division of that town, by Mr. Hagar of Newton; Amory Holman and others, for railroad from Fitchburg to Barre, by Mr. Bryant of Barre.

Mr. Barton of Worcester, from the Committee on Probate and Chancery, reported a bill to authorise the sale of real estate of intestates, &c., at private sale, in certain cases.

Messrs. Giles of Boston, Hopkins of Northampton, Doane of Cohasset, Miles of Petersham, and Dwight of Springfield, were added to the special Railroad Committee on the part of the House.

The report of the Committee on Elections, respecting the Bellingham case, was considered.—The report ended with a resolve declaring that James M. Freeman be admitted to a seat as a member of this House, and it was passed.

Monday, Feb. 2.

In Senate. Passed to be enacted—Bills to incorporate the Bay State Mills; the Atlantic Cotton Mills; the Berkshire County Savings Bank; the New Bedford Cordage Company; the Suffolk Sugar Refinery; to increase the capital stock of the Framingham Bank; of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company; and of the Lowell Manufacturing Company; resolves on the petitions of William Kidder; Charles Paine; Frederick W. Paine.

Order of Notice passed on petition of inhabitants of Shirley.

Bills relating to Providence and Worcester Railroad Co., and to increase the capital stock of the Fitchburg Bank, passed to be engrossed.

In the House. Petitions presented and referred—of Sarah G. Bagley and about 5000 others, for the regulation by law of the length of a working day, by Mr. Huntress of Lowell; S. A. Hitchcock and others in aid of the petition of E. D. Ammidon and others for a railroad from Southbridge to Boston, Mr. Gardner of Wales.

Order of notice was passed, on the petition of Armory Holden and others.

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Earle of Worcester, that the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions be instructed to consider the expediency of authorizing the Superintendent, or Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, to print the annual reports of that Institution.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

In the Senate. Passed to be enacted—Bills to incorporate the Boston and Chelsea Iron Screw Company, and the New Bedford Steam Mill Co.; to increase the capital of Ames Manufacturing Company. Bills from the House to provide for the government of Houses of Correction in certain cases, also resolves on the petition of L. B. Adams and Patrick Farrell.

Bills were reported to reduce the capital stock of Merrimack Bank in Haverhill; to incorporate the Mechanic's Mutual Aid Society in Boston; the Real Estate Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Boston; and the Agawam Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Ipswich—which were severally ordered to second readings.

In the House. Sundry petitions, &c.; presented and referred.

Mr. Morris of Springfield, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning the extension of jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, in cases of wilful and malicious injury to personal property; ordered to be printed.

Passed to be enacted—Bills to reduce the capital stock of the Military Bank; to incorporate the Old Town Manufacturing Co.; and the Resolve on the petitions of John L. Roberts, Administrator.

On motion of Mr. Green of Cambridge, the bill from the Senate to establish the City of Cambridge was taken from the table and recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the orders of the day, the Bill concerning the election of Representattves in Congress, came up on motion of Mr. Byington of Stockbridge, to recommit it to the Committee on the Judiciary, with certain instructions; which motion was supported at some length by Messrs. Byington, and Morris of Springfield, and opposed by Messers. Bell and Giles of Boston, and was still under discussion, when, at fifteen minutes of two o'clock, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

In the Senate. Passed to be enated—Bills to incorporate the Old Town Manufacturing Co.; to reduce the Capital Stock of the Millbury Bank; and the Resolve on the petition of John L. Roberts and another.

On the motion of Mr. Elliot, it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of further legislation regarding the prosecution of violations of Town By-Laws, and for providing further remedy, by law, for the destruction of personal property.

In the House. Passed to be enacted—Bills to increase the capital of the Fitchburg Bank; concerning the Charlestown Branch and Fitchburg Railroad, in addition to an act concerning the Nashua and Lowell Railroad; to incorporate the New England Cordage Co.; and a resolve in favor of the Hampden County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Bell of Boston, from the Judiciary Committee reported a Bill, legalising and confirming the doings of the Board of Government of the city of Boston, in the year 1845; read and placed in the orders of the day.

The second annual report of the Fall River Railroad, and the first annual report of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Corporations, were presented and referred.

Mr. Wales of Boston, from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolve to pay to Wm. P. Baker the sum of $19,45, for arresting a fugitive from justice.

Among the petitions presented, was one from the City Council of Boston, for an alteration in the law respecting the laying out and widening streets.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

In Senate. Among the petitions presented, were the following: Emilius Bond and others, and Hiram Pond and others, to be incorporated for manufacturing purposes: Francis D. Brigham and others, for a Railroad from Concord to Barre: Globe Steam Mills, for an increase of their capital stock to $400,000.

Passed to be engrossed—Bills to incorporate the Real Estate Mutual Fire Insurance Company; the Agawam Mutual Aid Society; and resolves on the petition of Ansel Wright, and relative to the sale of public land.

In the House. *Petitions, &c., presented*—Of John Ward and others, for a law regulating the peddling of goods, wares, &c.; of Edmund Quincy and others, for the abolition of capital punishment; of S. S. Jackson and others, for a law to prevent fraud and deception in the flour trade: of F. N. Warren for the same; of J. N. Thurston of Lynn, for the passage of a law to prevent disturbances of temperance meetings—severally referred.

Passed to be enacted—Bills ceding jurisdiction of the islands in Boston harbor, and to increase the capital of the Boston and Providence Railroad, and for other purposes.

The discussion on the subject of recommitting, with instructions, the Bill reported in regard to the elections of members in Congress, was resumed.

Mr Wales, of Boston, spoke in opposition to the instructions, and was followed by Mr Chandler, of Boston, who spoke of the principles of the majority as existing in the first government of Massachusetts, that the plurality system is considered, and is, anti-republican and anti-democratic—that this is not a mere question for changing the law of fifty years' standing, but it is a question of changing the foundamental principles of the Government. Mr. Chandler spoke also against the bill, as introducing the plurality system as the third trial for the Representatives to Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

In Senate, Mr. Webster's resolution, calling for the correspondence, if there be any in addition to that already furnished upon the Oregon question, was adopted without objection.

A Bill granting a Patent to Charles G. Page of the Patent Office, was finally passed. [Mr P. has made an important improvement in Electro-Magnetism and one that may be applied to Rail Roads.]

The Navy Bill.

Mr. Speight, of Miss., addressed the Senate in a speech that attracted a good deal of attention.

Mr. S. contended that there was no danger of a war with Mexico or England,—that our relations with both these countries, on either of these subjects, warranted not even the probability of war. He declared that the English claim to the Oregon was as good as that of the United States. In regard to the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, he said that Mr. Buchanan should have made his last letter first; with a good many others, he seemed to think that if there were any insult in this matter, it was not with England. Mr. S. spoke of this Oregon question as a hobby horse, upon which demagogues expected to ride into power. The bill before Senate, for increasing the navy was a war measure, and, as such, he should not support it.

Mr. Speight went out of his way to have a fling at the tariff which he pronounced a most oppressive and unjust measure. It was the most iniquitous measure of raising Revenue that had ever been adopted.

In House. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll offered a resolution that the debate upon the Oregon bill should terminate on the 7th of February; but the House, by a vote of 84 to 52 laid his resolution lo sleep upon the table.

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, followed in the boldest speech of the debate. There was, it was said at the start, no ground of title to the Oregon resting with us that was not as strong on the part of England.

The treaty between Spain and England in 1790 was the result of a war prepared for by England. The treaty declared that England not Spain should have any sovereignty over the territory, but that it should be held for joint use in perpetuity.

Notice, though not war itself, would lead to war, particularly if a territorial Government was established, as that would lead to an ejection of the Hudson's Bay Company and other British interests.

Mr. Holmes was most fearful of the effects of a war and painted his fears in most vivid colors.

Mr. Baker of Illinois addressed the Committee for the whole of Oregon,—for fifty four forty. The speech was extreme in manner and extreme in argument, sustaining the President's views upon the Oregon question, and something more,—an argument for war for the sake of securing the blessings of peace while we have them at our hands.

Friday, Jan. 30.

The Senate was not in session.

In the House, among the reports made was one by Mr. King of Massachusetts, from the committee on Revolutionary claims, in favor of erecting a monument to the memory of Gen. Joseph Warren. The committee were unanimous in favor of the bill, which is intended to carry out the resolution of Congress, adopted in 1777. The sum proposed to be appropriated is five thousand dollars.

Mr. King also reported a bill for the relief of Joseph Warren Newcomb.

The Oregon debate was continued for a time, in Committee, and then the bill for the establishment of Post-routes in Texas was taken up. After some debate the Committee rose and the bill was reported to the House, when it was read a third time, and passed,—and the House adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

In Senate. There was no session to-day.

In the House. Communications from the War Department were received, transmitting a compilation of the Pension Laws.

Personal explanations took place between Messrs. Yancey, Bayley, and Hoge, on account of Mr. Hoge's speech yesterday. Mr. H. maintained his ground.

The Oregon question was taken up.

Mr. A. Johnson spoke with vehemence in favor of giving the Notice, and attacked Mr. Bayley for misrepresenting Mr. Adams's position.

Mr. Bayley twice interrupted him for explanations.

Mr. Johnson told him in his face not to shake his head and frown at him, for his frowns contain no terrors. He had better, said Mr. J. frown at his slaves and bondsmen.

Mr. Bayley became very much excited. The equanimity of his temper gave way and he had rather difficult work to sustain himself.

Mr. J. next assailed Mr. Cocke's position, and the Virginia delegation for misrepresenting their constituents who elected Mr. Polk to secure Oregon.

Monday, Feb. 2.

In Senate. Mr. Greene presented a remonstrance from Rhode Island against a reduction of the tariff, and resolutions in favor of cheap postage.

Mr. Bagby gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Texan navy with that of the U. S.

A debate took place on a bill paying the Texan government for some goods forcibly taken from the custom officers of Texas on Red river, and also for rifles taken from her volunteers by a U. S. force, when they entered the U. States for the purpose of plundering the caravan trading between St. Louis and Santa Fe.

Mr. Evans gave an amusing history of this claim, showing that it was unsustained by any principle or facts.

Four additional Oregon resolutions were offered in the House this morning,—the first by Mr. Dargin, an Administration member from Ala., who proposes that as compromise is honorable that negotiations shall be renewed,—and in order to make the question more practical he proposes that the forty-ninth degree of North latitude shall be the basis of this compromise,—England to receive the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the United States all else South of it, and all elsewhere South of 49.

Mr. Pettit, of Ia., offered a resolution proposing to give the notice promptly, and that the territory north of 49° alone offered the proper ground of compromise.

Mr. Brown, of Va., proposed that the notice be given at the end of 12 months, and, therefore to take notice at the end of two years.

All these notices were presented amidst confusion worse confounded,—every one being objected to,—and the rules having been suspended to receive them.

The noise at one time was so great, that the Speaker declared it was impossible to legislate amidst such confusion.

Mr. Bayley, of Va., and Mr. Johnson of Tenn., addressed the House for over an hour in personal explanations. Both gentlemen are of the dominant party, and hold each other in the worst possible estimation. Mr. Bayley declared that he had been most shamefully represented from beginning to end, and Mr. Johnson said that he had not been misrepresented at all. There was mutual criminations and recriminations, until the House became disgusted with them.

Mr. Tibbatts of Ky. offered a resolution proposing to close all debate upon the Oregon question on Monday next, at 2 P. M. The yeas and nays were called upon a motion to lay upon the table which prevailed by a vote of 99 to 88.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Oregon question.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

In Senate, very little was done. Mr. Calhoun presented a memorial of the Memphis Convention, and an Executive session was held.

In the House. Mr. Black, of South Carolina, offered a joint resolution on the Oregon question, that the President give "the notice" in a peaceful, friendly manner.

Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, offered a bill with the same object, and with similar provisions.

The Oregon resolutions, reported from the committee on foreign affairs, were then taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, had the floor from yesterday, and spoke his hour in reply to the attacks which had been made by some members upon the State of Virginia, and the House of Representatives.

He is against giving the notice, and is in favor of getting the whole of the territory without a notice.

Mr. Strong next got the floor, and is now reading a resolution in favor of giving the notice and claiming all Oregon.

Mr Sawyer of Ohio, made the last speech. The opinions of Mr Sawyer was as unique as his manner. The House was convulsed with laughter, and Mr Calhoun and Mr Bailey, and all who were not Democratics were denounced with bitterness. The House, however, could not but roar aloud at the manner in which the King's English was murdered.

The floor was given to Mr Bell, of Ky., when the Committee rose.

Mr Collamer, of Vt., offered a resolution calling the additional correspondence upof the subject of our Oregon relations, if not incompatible with the public interest.

An attempt was made by the mojority to gag the inquiry, but the House suspended the rules to receive it, and refused to lay it upon the table. Ayes 62, noes 94.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Johnson of Md. presented a memorial for the adoption of international rules for the settlement of difficulties between nations.

He also presented a memorial for the payment of the U. States of the unpaid Mexican idemnity.

The bill for the relief of Nathaniel Goddard and others, was taken up for consideration, on its third reading. A debate ensued.

Mr. Turney said the parties who presented the claim were guilty of moral, if not political treason.

Mr. J M. Clayton defended the claimants, and the debate was going on when this report closed.

In the House. A resolution to stop the debate on the Oregon resolutions, on the 9th inst. was offered; and on motion laid on the table—yeas 93, nays 91.

Mr. Bell, of Ky., made a speech in favor of claiming Oregon to the greatest extent. In giving the notice he would add to it anything honorable which might tend to preserve peace. Did not believe that war would follow the giving of the notice. He is a young man of ability, and speaks fluently and well.

Bold Robbery. On Tuesday evening the house of the Rev. Mr Himes, No. 2 Maple place, was entered by some thief while the family were at tea, who proceeded to the room of a sick lady, and took from her work-box three $20 bills, which were wrapped in a small piece of paper. Her gold pencil case, and miniture of her husband, with gold chain attached, were left scattered upon the floor. The bills were on the Merchants' Bank of New Bedford. The lady had not been absent from her room not above ten minutes. The thief or thieves are supposed to have escaped in a carriage which left the door just as the family rose from tea. [Post.

The Contrast. Capt. Charles Robbins, master of the House of Correction at South Boston, Mass., has had the superintendence of that institution since January 19, 1833, and from that time to December 31, 1844, he has had under his charge *seven thousand six hundred and eighty-six* convicts—men, women, and boys, in a prison constructed and managed upon the Auburn plan, and during that time there was never a blow struck by himself or any officer under his care, nor has there been from the last date to the present time. [Transcript.]

Fire in Stonington. A fire broke out on Monday morning at 8 o'clock which destroyed three stores—the grocery of Mr. E. Faxon, and the store of Messrs D. N. Prentice and Francis Pendleton. The loss, says the Providence Journal, was $20,000. The fire was thought to be the work of an incendiary. About three-fourths of the loss was covered by insurance.

Fire at Keene, N. H. E. & W. S. Briggs's Cabinet Manufactory, also a large carpenter's shop, dwelling house, and other buildings belonging to the same, were entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning about 7 o'clock. Loss $6000—insured for $600.

Ninth District. Returns from 24 towns give Pierce (dem.) 3762, all others 763. There has been a lage democratic gain, and in a somewhat smaller whig gain, since the last trial; but there is again no choice.

Mial Ames, of Pepperrell, hung himself in his barn on Monday last. He was 60 years of age and had always borne a good character. He left a wife and two children. [Post.

Ninth District. Full returns give for Mr. Hale, 4108; for Mr. Pierce, 4349; for Mr. Wheaton, 709; for all others, 100. Mr. Pierce, the Democratic candidate, lacks 568 of an election.

A meeting was held in Londonderry, N. H. on Saturday, of the friends of the railroad from Concord, N. H.. to Andover in this State.

Dr. Jenifer, son of the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Md., was shot and killed at Helena, Arkansas, by Dr. Grant, *from Vicksburg*.

Battle of the La Plate. Our readers are aware that the English and the French have been acting in concert, for a long time, to put an end to the war that has been raging between the two republics on the banks of the river La Plate,—the Buenos Ayres on the one bank, and the Monte Video republic on the other.

Gen. Rosas has the command of the forces of Buenos Ayres. The English and French have been endeavoring to bring him to terms without success. On the 20th of November they attacked his batteries of the valley of the Obrigato. The contest appears to have been a very bloody one, and both parties suffered severely.—The New York Commercial gives the following particulars:—

The position of the enemy on the Parana were attached by the combined English and French forces: the defence was obstinate; the combat lasted from 10 in the morning until 7 in the evening, when they batteries were taken and the enemy put to flight with terrible loss.

In one of the batteries were found 850 dead bodies, in the other 160. All were blacks. Twenty-two pieces of artillery were taken. At one time, when the enemy's infantry attempted to fly, his cavalry charged upon them and compelled them to resume the combat.

The loss of the combined forces is as follows: Of the French 18 killed and 70 wounded. Of the English, 10, killed and 25 wounded; among the former two officers, Lieut Brigdaale of the Fire-brand, and Andrews of the Dolphin. The latter vessel had 107 balls in her hull; the Fulton 104. The San Martin was riddled. The French discharged 1500 balls.

Judging from the number of dead found in the batteries, and from the wagon loads of wounded carried off during the day, the loss of the enemy must have been 609.

The combined forces remained on shore through the 21st without molestation.

An abominable incendiary was found at work yesterday afternoon in the confectionary shop of Mr. Farrington, near Mr. Low's city market. The smoke issuing through the cracks attracted the attention of the people returning from meeting, and upon breaking into the shop the incendiary was found seting near a hole burnt through the floor, then briskly blazing, and himself half consumed? His name was, "wooden halfpeck measure," and he had been nearly filed with ashes and then left.

[Bangor Whig.]

Sending a Challenge. At the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Carlisle, Pa, last week, Wm. Grimshaw, agent of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, was tried for having sent a challenge to Wm H. Miller Esq. to fight a duel. Some language used by Mr Miller in the trial of a cause in court, gave rise to the challenge. Mr Miller handed him over to the Grand Jury, who found a bill, to which he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

The Presidental Term. The first Monday of March has been assigned by the United States Senate for the consideration of Mr. Bagby's resolutions to amend the Constitution, by making the Presidential term six years instead of four, aud providing against re-election.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 28th ult, by Rev Chandler Robbins, Mr Ezekiel Hallett to Miss Elizabeth D. Collins.

2d inst, by Rev Mr Cushman, Mr W. L. Messinger of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Azell White, Esq. of Boston.

2d inst, by Rev Mr Neale, Mr Dudley B. Emerson of Northwood, N. H., to Miss Emily J. Young of Norway, Me.

In Beverly, 2d inst, by F. W. Choate, Esq., James Lane to Ellen Coleman, both of Salem.

In Andover, 29th ult, George Hodges, Jr. Esq. to Miss Sarah E., eldest daughter of Hon Robert Clark.

In Plymouth, 3d inst, by Rev Dr Kendall, Mr Jas. T. Hodge of Stockbridge, to Miss Mary S, daughter of John Russell, Esq. of P.

In Norton, on Monday evening, Jan 26, by Rev Amory Gale, Mr Henry K. W. Smith to Miss Hannah J. Westbereli, both of N.

In New York, 29th ult, by Rev Mr Harris, Mr Albion K. Howe to Miss Eliza M. Brown, both of Dover, Mass.

DEATHS.

In this city, 28th ult, of small pox, Mr Isaac S. Glines, aged 18, son of Mr David Glines of Gray, Me. [Maine and New Hampshire papers please copy.

1st inst, Sarah, wife of Mr John Patterson, 28.

2d inst, Mr Joseph Williston, 74.

2d inst, Lydia, wife of the late Capt David Patch, formerly of Newburyport, 67.

In East Cambridge, 31st ult, Mrs Eveline H., wife of Samuel Poor, Jr., 25.

In Charlestown, 3d inst, Mary E. J., wife of Mr Elisha Mills, 27.

31st ult, Susannah, consort of the late Joseph Simonds, 77.

In Edgartown, 29th ult, Mr Samuel Vincent, 77.

In Weston, 26th ult, Capt Chester Dickinson, 61; he was engaged in the last war, and was a prisoner at the time of the "Dartmoor massacre."

In Cambridge, 3d inst, of pulmonary consumption, Maria V., daughter of Jared Sparks, 12 yrs 4 mos.

In Needham, 30th ult, Georgiana R., youngest daughter of George Revere, 15 mos.

In West Cambridge, 30th ult, Mrs Sally Frost, 70.

In Unionville, Michael Homer, Esq. 66.

In Sturbridge, 1st inst, Dorcas G., daughter of Benjamin and Esther Brooks, 35.

In Cohasset, 29th ult, widow Abigail Nichols, 91½.

In Ellicottville, RI, Alexander Wells, a revolutionary soldier, 93.

In Fryeburg, Me., Hon Judah Dana, formerly U. S. Senator from that State, 74.

In Houston, Texas, Nov 27, Mr John Warner Niles, son of the late Hezekiah Niles, of Baltimore, 42.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Days length
Sunday, Feb 8	7 6	5 23	5 7	10 17
Monday,	7 5	5 24	5 43	10 19
Tuesday,	7 4	5 25	rises	10 21
Wednesday,	7 2	5 26	6 5	10 24
Thursday	7 1	5 28	7 3	10 27
Friday	7 0	5 29	8 3	10 29
Saturday	6 59	5 30	9 3	10 31

Review of the Markets.

[Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.]

[Wholesale Prices.]

BOSTON, Feb. 7.

COFFEE.—*Duty*—When imported from place of growth, in American vessels, free; by foreign vessels or from Europe, 20 per ct.

The transactions the past week have not been very large, in consequence of the reduced stocks, but prices remain firm. Sales of 1500 bags St Domingo, at 6¼a6¾c; 400 do Rio, at 7¼a7¾c; 500 do do, at 7c per lb, 6 mos; 1000 do do, on private terms; some parcels Sumatra at 7¼c; 200 bags Java at 8½c; small parcels Maracaibo, at 8c per lb, 6 mos.

HOPS.—*Duty*—Twenty per cent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FORECASTLE TOM: or the landsman turned sailor, is the title of a very well written tale, by Mrs. Mary S. B. Dana, and published in a neat little volume by Harper & Brothers. Tom is headstrong and goes off to sea when about nineteen: after some affecting experiences he becomes a sailor himself. The lesson is a good one for youth. For sale by White, Pierce & Co., 1 Cornhill.

☞ The pocket edition of "The Robber," a tale by G. P. R. James makes No. 13 of the series and No. 11 of the Wandering Jew, with fanciful illustrations, are just issued from the press of Harper & Brothers.

☞ Redding & Co., 8 State street, have lots of "Valentines." They say that St. Valentine's day is the 14th. We don't know whether the almanac gives any account of the weather on that day.

☞ We have received from E. L. Pratt, 22 Cornhill street, a pamphlet of 118 pages of "observations on the potato," and "a remedy for the potato disease, &c.", by C. P. Bosson, member of the Agricultural Society, &c. As soon as it is examined our opinion of it will be forthcoming.

FIRE BUILDING. The new edifice erected at 131 Washington street is internally and externally substantial and elegant. A few more such buildings would much improve the appearance of our main street. Messrs. Munroe & Co. have taken possession of the lower rooms which they will occupy for their bookstore, as soon as the fire in that place.

POLICE COURT—TUESDAY.

[Justice Merrill.]

Larcenies. Four lads named Thomas Power, Coffee, James M'Carty and Daniel O'Brien, were brought up for stealing some cloth and a pair of coats from the store of Hatch Crocker, Commercial street. They were severally committed to appear at the Municipal Court in default of $50.

A antediluvian looking watch was found in possession of these lads, which can be seen on application to Constable Harington.

Thomas Nowlan was convicted of stealing a quantity of pig iron, and fined $2 and costs.

Cabmen assessed. Daniel Lills, for allowing his cab to stand in Lowell street, was fined $2 and also costs.

Rum. Elizabeth Simpson, an unfortunate drunkard, one month in house of correction. [Mail.

☞ The latest accounts from Corpus Christi represent that the health of the U. S. troops is not materially improved.

The unusually inclement winter has caused great suffering among the Comanche and other native Indians. Many of them had been in at Harney's Trading house, and were delighted to procure the blankets sent for their use.

FIRE IN BILLERICA. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, one of the buildings attached to the Billerica Mills, about four miles east of Lowell, was discovered to be in flames, and quickly the whole of that extensive establishment was in ruins with the exception of one mill, which is used for cutting dyewood, and is on the opposite side of the river.

ANNEXATION. As an effect to some of the great annexation projects of patriotic individuals of this country, a "respectable and influential meeting" of about two thousand citizens of Montreal has been held for the purpose of severing the northern portion of the United States to Canada, under the dominion of the British crown!

Mr Douglass, one of the members of Congress from Illinois, proposes to extend our claim in Oregon as far north as 61 deg. As the treaty with Russia fixes the boundry at 54, it is evident that the gentleman wishes for a fight with the Russian bear as well as the British lion.

Mr William B. Bradford of this city, had his pocket book, containing twenty-two dollars in good money, and a few dollars in bad bills, stolen, while attending the auction sale of Henry Robbins & Co, opposite No 15 Long wharf, on Monday: so says the Atlas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. Mr Preston Shepard, the proprietor of the Pearl Street House, acknowledges the receipt of, and tenders his thanks for, forty Bibles, received from Henry Edwards, Tresurer of the Massachusetts Bible Society. The bibles are to be placed in the sleeping rooms of Mr Shepards' hotel. [Cour.

Maryland has expended, according to the report of the State Treasurer, the sum of $147,-000 in transporting free people to Liberia.

The rumor that Mr Slidell has been murdered in Mexico, appears to have no foundation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE MARSHFIELD COTTON AND WOOL MANUFACTURING CO. are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at their Store, on Thursday, the 26th day of February next, at nine o'clock, A. M. for the choice of Officers, and to see if they will sell the whole or any part of their property, or make a division of the same, and for transacting such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

ELIJAH AMES, Clerk.

Marshfield, Feb. 7, 1846. 3w*

Gates's Academy, Marlboro'.

THE next Term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, Feb 24th, 1846. Students can be accommodated in the family of the Preceptor for $27 per term. This charge includes tuition, board, washing, &c.

O. W. ALBEE, Preceptor.

f7 3w*

Wanted.

A SITUATION by a Man and Wife. A practical and experienced Farmer wishes a situation to take the charge of some Gentleman's Farm, in one of the neighboring towns. Or he would like to hire a farm on shares. The best of reference given. Please address T. H., through the *North* Weymouth Post Office, post paid, and it will be attended to by him.

f7 6w*

DR. JOHN C. WARREN On the Preservation of Health.

WILLIAM D. TICKNOR & CO., corner of Washington and School streets, have just published the second edition of Physical Education and the Preservation of Health, by John C. Warren, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Harvard University. Price 25 cents.

"We are aware of no treatise on the subject which contains so much important information in so portable a form of compact a shape. The great reputation of the author gives to all his observations an authority which will belong to few others." [Boston Courier.

"Unlike most works upon health, intended for general use, this book is neither voluminous nor expensive. The sound principles and directions it contains are condensed in so interesting a manner as to render it an invaluable companion. Attention to its precepts in regard to fresh air, exercise, &c., will change the relief he upon the cheeks of our young females to a fresher bloom, than can be done by cosmetics, or art. In short, it is one of those rare works which now and then appear, that ought to be in the possession of every family throughout the land." [Boston Daily Adv.

"But a few days have elapsed and the first edition of this little book is entirely exhausted; thus evincing that when an able teacher does appear and impart instruction so that he can be understood, the people will readily listen to him. The work is invaluable; plain, and concise in style; clear and firm in its teachings, it should be in the possession of every family in the country." [Boston Transcript.

"Among the numerous works which have appeared for the guidance of man in the stablishment of a vigorous constitution, this treatise on 'Physical Education' must be considered as entitled to the highest consideration; for it is founded upon established anatomical principles, and an array of facts, which have been verified by the long and honorable career of one of the most distinguished practitioners and professors of surgery and medicine, that has appeared in this or any other country within the 19th century." [Courier.

f7

Farm for Sale at Auction.

Will be sold at Auction, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of April, at one o'clock—

The Farm known as the "HUNT FARM," situated three and a half miles from Lowell and five miles from the "Essex Corporation." It consists of seventy-five acres, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and woodland.—The buildings are a large two-story House in first rate order, two Barns, one 40 by 36, with cellars under both, all built within a few years. There are fifteen acres of drained meadow, ten of which are in a high state of cultivation. There is a large variety of Fruit Trees, apple, peach and cherry. 50 to 100 barrels winter apples are produced annually.

The wells are good and there are never failing brooks in the pastures. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired; will be sold altogether or in lots as may be agreed on.

CHARLES C. GRANT.

Andover, Feb. 7, 1846. ts*

Dwelling House and Land for Sale.

A Cottage House, nearly new, containing seven rooms, with a wood shed and shop joining, half an acre of land, or more if desired, having about 25 fruit trees, and situated in South Woburn, on the Reading road, one mile from the Railraid Depot. For farther information, inquire of JOHN H. RICHARDSON, on the premises.

So. Woburn, Feb 7, 1846. tf

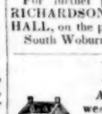
Farm for Sale.

Situated in the North part of Burlington, on the road leading to Wilmington, fifteen miles from Boston, 1½ miles from the Lowell Railroad Depot, in Wilmington. Said Farm contains 52 acres of good land, divided into mowing, tillage and pasturing, meadow and woodland; a good variety of Fruit Trees, a two-story Dwelling House and Barn.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN H. RICHARDSON, South Woburn, or of JOSEPH HALL, on the premises.

South Woburn, Feb 7, 1846. tf

Farm for Sale



A small Farm, situated about one mile west of Framingham Village. Said farm consists of about twenty-four acres of choice land, well watered, and has a small new House, a Barn and other out-buildings, in good repair. The above property will be sold low and payment made easy. For farther particulars inquire at this Office; or of the subscriber, on the premises. GEORGE BULLARD.

Framingham, Feb. 7, 1846. 3w*

Farm for Sale.

A small Farm, containing about 20 acres of excellent land, with a Dwelling House, Barn, and other buildings standing thereon, situated in the southwesterly part of Marlborough, will be sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., unless previously disposed of at private sale.

For further information inquire of ROYAL JONES in Medway, or of the subscriber in Marlborough.

LAMBERT BIGELOW.

Marlborough, Feb 7, 1846. ts*

Farm for Sale.

Pleasantly situated in Billerica, one mile from the centre of the town, on the Concord road to Bedford. Said Farm contains about twenty acres of choice land, and a good variety of engrafted apple and other fruit trees. There is a large and convenient House and Barn, with other out-buildings, and two good wells of water. It is seven miles from Lowell, and eighteen from Boston, formerly known as the "Hiquith Tavern Stand."

Inquire of FRANKLIN JAQUITH, on the premises. More land can be had if desired.

Billerica, Feb 7, 1846. 5w*

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm (137 acres,) situated in the southerly part of Barre, well divided into Mowing, Pasturage, Woodland and Orcharding—with three Dwelling Houses and other outbuildings thereon—together with the Stock, Farming Tools and Dairying Utensils, if desired.

The terms of sale easy to the purchaser. This is one of the best Farms in the town, and offers a first rate opportunity for those who wish to make an investment in Real Estate.

Inquire of the subscriber on the premises; or at this Office. ARAD FAY.

Barre, Feb 7, 1846. tf

Farm for Sale in Ipswich.

Containing 110 acres of excellent land, under a good state of cultivation, situated about two miles from the meeting house. The land is suitably divided into mowing, tillage and pasturing. The Farm is well fenced and watered; on the Farm is a good House, Barn and outbuildings.—The whole can be bought together, or the buildings with a part of the land, as will best suit the purchaser. There are a number of good fruit trees on the same. Any one wishing a good Farm will do well to call and examine it. A large part of the purchase money can remain upon mortgage of the same; the above is part of the estate of Winthrop Boardman, late of said Ipswich, deceased.

If the above is not sold at private sale, the same will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., on the premises, without reserve. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber.

THEODORE ANDREWS.

Ipswich, Feb 7, 1846. tmh4

Chapel Liturgy.

A LITURGY for the use of the Church at King's Chapel in Boston; collected principally from the book of Common Prayer; fifth edition, with Family Prayers and other additions. By F. W. P. Greenwood, D.D. In fresh bindings, plain and gilt.

Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. j17

The American Almanac, 1846.

THIS day published, the American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1846.

"This work has been so long known to the public, that we now only say of it that it sustains its credit, by having a full supply of statistical and astronomical information, and taken with its predechessors, it may regarded as a vade mecum for all kinds of citizens."—[Philad. U. S. Gazette.

For sale by the publishers, and all regular booksellers in the country. Price one dollar.

JAMES MUNROE & CO.

n22 2 School street, up stairs.

Writings of Henry Ware, Jr. D. D.

IN preparation and shortly will be published, Selections from the published and unpublished Discourses and Miscellaneous Writings of Henry Ware, Jr., D.D., in two or more vols, 12mo, of about 350 pages each, together with a New Devotional Work, designed by Mr Ware as a continuation of his former work, "The Formation of the Christian Character, addressed to those who are seeking to lead a religious life" Edited by Rev Chandler Robbins.

JAMES MUNROE & CO., Granite Building, 134 Washington, opposite School st. j10

Herds Grass and Red Top Seed.

A FRESH supply of the above Seeds just received and for sale at the lowest prices, by

HOVEY & CO.,

aug9 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Wanted,

A CAPABLE, intelligent American Man, with his wife, to take the charge of a Farm in the vicinity of Boston. One who understands the work and can bring satisfactory references, may hear of a good situation by applying to JOHN C. PRATT, at 11 Thorndike's Buildings, Congress st. 4t j17

Life of Ware.

MEMOIR of the Life of Henry Ware, Jr., D. D., by his brother, John Ware, M. D., one vol, 12 mo, pp 496, with two portraits; bound in neat cloth.

Published by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington st, opposite School street. j17

Guano.

A SUPPLY of this celebrated article, of the best quality, kept constantly for sale by

HOVEY & CO.,

aug9 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

READY MADE

Clothes and Cloth Warehouse.

ISAAC OSGOOD,

NO. 31 DOCK SQUARE,

BOSTON.

☞ Gentlemen's Garments made to order, in the best style. t

d27

A Farm for Sale.

A valuable farm of 110 acres of excellent land, pleasantly situated in the centre of Canton, Norfolk county, 14 miles south of Boston, and within 10 or 15 minutes walk of the Canton Depot, on the Boston and Providence Railroad; the same from the south Canton Depot, on the Stoughton Branch Railroad. The Cars run several times a day on each of these roads to and from Boston, on the latter an early train to, and a late train from the city; which makes it very desirable to gentlemen doing business in the city, who are desirous of securing to themselves a Summer residence in the country within 40 minutes ride by the Railroad. The Farm is well watered with never failing springs, and divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage, an Orchard of choice fruit, and a good proportion of Woodland within one fourth of a mile of a flourishing village, containing several large manufacturing establishments; among which are the Neponset Manuf. Co., Kinsley's Iron, and Revere Copper Works.

The buildings consist of a large two story House and Barn each of little or no value. If the said Farm is not disposed of at private sale on or before Saturday, the 4th day of April next, it will be sold at Public Auction, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on that day.

Those who wish to examine said Farm can do so by calling on Leonard Everett, Esq., near the premises. Further information will be given by addressing the subscriber at this office.

JAMES H EVERETT.

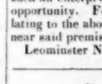
TRANSCRIPT OFFICE, }
Worcester, Jan. 31, 1846. } tf

Village Residence for Sale.

The Homestead of the late John Taylor, Esq. situated in Leominster North Village, sudwithin 80 rods of the depot of the Fitchburg Rail Road Co., containing about eight acres of excellent land, with a large dwelling-house, barn, and other buildings thereon.—There is on the premises a valuable lot of Fruit Trees in full bearing. The barn-yard is supplied with aqueduct water, and the house with a never-failing well of spring water. The location, for a person who wishes a desirable residence in a village, is not surpassed by any in town. The land can be laid out in building-lots, and readily sold, as the increasing business of the place requires more dwellings, and the situation of the land is such, that any person wishing to engage in such an enterprise will do well to avail himself of this opportunity. For terms, or any other information relating to the above, apply to Maj. AMOS HAWS, living near said premises.

Leominster North Village, Jan. 31st. 1846. 10w

Farm in Woburn.



Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a valuable Farm, known as the *Edwards Place*, situated about ¼ mile from the Woburn Branch Railroad Depot, and near Hinckley's Hotel, and bordering on the Middlesex Canal.

Said Farm contains 17 acres of good Tillage Land, two Dwelling Houses, one of which is new, with a large and good Barn and other buildings. On said farm, there are over 100 grafted apple trees, also, pear, plum, quince and cherry trees of choice qualities. Enquire of Bowen Buckman, P. M., Woburn, or of Joseph Edwards, Salem. Condition at the sale.

WILLIAM T. CHOATE, Auctioneer.

Woburn, Jan. 31. 11w jan31

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, in the East part of Middleton, on the main road leading to Boxford and Topsfield, containing about 60 acres, more or less, divided into mowing, tillage and pasturing. There is on said Farm from eight to ten of peat meadow. The buildings consist of one two-story Dwelling House, 40 by 20 feet, and a Barn 60 by 25 feet, and a Shoemaker's Shop 20 by 12 feet. Also, a Carriage House and Wood Shed. The Farm has a fresh supply of water through the year, there being three wells of water connected with the buildings, while the Ipswich River affords a rich supply for cattle through the season. Said Farm is pleasantly situated about nine miles from Salem Market, and is susceptible of great improvement on account of the good quality of the soil and is well calculated for a Nursery or the propagation of Fruit Trees.

The buildings stand upon an elevated spot having a commanding view of the whole Farm and a large tract of surrounding country.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber now on the premises.

LEWIS TYLER.

Reference may be had to Dr George W. Sawyer of Boxford, or Mr Moody Elliott of Danvers, New Milld. jan17 3m*

Farm for Sale.

Situated in the south part of Lexington, and lately owned by Joseph Underwood, deceased. Said farm contains 28 acres of excellent land, divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and swamp land. There is on it a two story house, kitchen, shed, and chaise house adjoining, and a barn, with a never failing well of water, and a number of grafted fruit trees in bearing order. It is pleasantly situated on a good road 10 miles from the city, two miles from the centre of the town, and within a short distance from a school-house where a school is kept most of the year. A stage passes by the house three times a week from Lowell to Newton, through Waltham, and back every other day.

Possession given immediately.

Terms of payment made easy.

For farther information inquire of Ebenezer Smith or Eben R. Smith, living near the premises, or to William Chandler.

Lexington, Jan. 24, 1846. tf

Farm for Sale.

A valuable Farm situated in Foxboro', about two miles from the centre, and the same distance from the Railroad Depot. It contains eighty-three acres of mowing, orcharding, woodland and pasture. It has a good Dwelling House, Barn, and out houses, and is well supplied with good water.

Terms favorable to the purchaser. For farther particulars inquire of JAMES CAPEN, on the premises. j10 3m*

A House for Sale.

For sale, a Dwelling House, Barn, and an acre of excellent land with a variety of choice fruit thereon, situated near the West Parish meeting-house in Marlboro'. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber in Tyngsboro'.

jan24 6w WILLIAM MORSE.

Notice—Farm wanted.

Wanted in exchange for a house centrally situated in the city, a farm not more than 40 miles from Boston, and not exceeding 100 acres, well located in or near some village with a public conveyance by stage or other means past the premises to Boston.

Address B. I. J. through the Boston Post Office. 3w* jan24

Tannery and Dwelling House

FOR SALE.

Situated in West Foxboro', near the Boston and Providence Turnpike, consisting of a Dwelling House two stories high, a Bark House 40 by 20 feet, and Curriers Shop 40 by 22 feet three stories high, with 32 vats, besides lime pits, the whole in good order, being now occupied for a tannery, it is an excellent situation for the business, there being no other tannery in the vicinity.

For further particulars, inquire of Stephen Westcott, 44 Fulton street, Boston, or of the subscriber near the premises. HENRY HOBART.

West Foxboro', Jan. 14, 1846. 6w* jan24

Notice

IS hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator to the estate of Moses Pond, Jr., late of Boston in the county of Suffolk, Seaman, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs, all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to MOSES POND, Administrator.

Weston, Jan. 19, 1846. 3w* jan24

Notice

IS hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate of JOHN EATON, late of Framingham, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to WARREN NIXON, Administrator,

With the will annexed.

Framingham, Jan. 13, 1846. 3w jan31

A Rare Chance for an Extra Farm

One of the best Farms in the County of Cumberland is now offered for sale, containing 165 acres of land, 120 of which is under cultivation, the residue in wood and pasture, which is the best in the neighborhood, with never failing springs of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of salt hay, and with moderate dressing may be made to cut 200 tons of English in a very few years. It is within 20 minutes ride of Portland, Me.; is bounded on one side by tide water, has a wharf where mussles for dressing at 80 cents per cord can be landed, and along side of which a vessel of 120 tons can load with hay or wood. The buildings consist of a double two story house thoroughly finished and painted, 3 barns, a large shed, wood house and corn house, and has a young orchard of choice fruit trees. If a purchaser preferred it he might have his choice to take 125 acres with all the buildings, excepting one barn, or the whole property. Any one wishing to purchase a valuable Farm, can learn farther particulars by addressing box 81, Portland Post Office. tf my11

Farm for Sale.

For sale, a Farm of 90 acres of most excellent land for grain and grass, well proportioned for mowing, tillage and pasture, with 16 acres of good wood land and about 8 acres of young wood, beautifully situated in Grafton, on a large swell of land with a southeast slope on Brigham Hill, so called, mostly fenced with stone wall, 1¼ miles from the centre village, and the same distance from New England Village, both large manufacturing villages, within 20 rods of School, ¾ths of a mile from Grist and Saw Mill, on a good road. The buildings consist of a House convenient for two families, a large Barn, with a cellar under it, and all necessary out-buildings thoroughly built. The Farm is well watered and a good well in the house and an aqueduct for water in the barn yard. The Farm may keep 20 cows, a yoke of oxen and horse; the milk is taken at the door. The Farm abounds with most kinds of fruit, particularly in apples of most excellent selected kinds, grafted, more than one thousand scions having been set within 4 or 5 years.

For particulars, inquire of J. B. Kimball & Co., 8 Blackstone street, J. S. Stone, 19 Fulton street, Boston; or the subscriber, on the premises. The Stock and Farming Tools will be sold with it, if desired.

ALBERT STONE.

Grafton, Aug 30, 1845. eoptAp10*

Farm for Sale in Marshfield,

In a pleasant and healthy location on the stage road from Boston to Duxbury, containing 120 acres of land of excellent quality, well enclosed with stone wall, containing a due proportion of tillage, mowing, pasture, salt-marsh and woodland. On the farm are 500 grafted fruit trees which are thrifty and in a bearing state, from which more than two hundred dollars' worth of fruit has been sold in a single season. On said farm is a large and spacious House, Barn and out-buildings, two wells and a never-failing stream of good water passes through the farm. Said farm is only one mile from the principal landing for the State of Massachusetts. Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Stove and Hot Air Furnace Establishment, Nos 51 and 53 Blackstone street. (Open evenings.)

o18 tf GARDNER CHILSON.

Valuable Dental Invention!

AFTER much research and many chemical experiments, DR. HAYDEN has succeeded in making a great and valuable improvement in Dental Surgery.

By the aid of the Electro Magnetic process of precipitating metals upon medals, Dr H. has brought all plate work used for dental purposes to its greatest possible perfection. The gold and solder used is warranted to be of the purest quality, and will never change its quality, and will never change its color, or cause an unpleasant taste in the mouth.

In the present mode of preparing plates for artificial teeth, a perfect fit can never be obtained; but by the use of the Electrotype process, no matter what the condition of the jaw, a perfect fit is secured—it never fails; hence the difficulties hitherto so insurmountable are completely overcome.

The scientific will readily perceive that by the Electrotype process of making a plate, the exact counterpart of the jaw, a complete fit must be secured; nor will a plate thus made ever move about or drop down.

In this way full setts can be inserted, in all cases, without spiral springs, which are often a great annoyance.

Dr H. takes this opportunity to inform those who have lost the palatine arch, that by this same Electrotype process, artificial plates can be made, and permanently secured in a new and original manner, which entirely obviates the inconveniences attendant upon the present mode of inserting them.

All operations in Dentistry performed and warranted.

Office—No 23 Tremont Row.

Boston, March 8, 1845. tf

A Farm for Sale.

Situated in the town of Woodstock, Muddy-brook Parish so called, and formerly owned by Phineas Wright, one of the most flourishing communities in Windham county. Said farm contains 165 acres of beautiful land, suitably divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturing and wood land. There is on it a large house lately fitted up in good order, two barns, swill-house, wood, carriage, grain and silk-house.

It is pleasantly situated on a good road, and within one mile of the centre of the parish, where there is a meeting house, and school kept most of the year, and most kinds of mechanical business carried on, which gives life, beauty, and pleasantness to the location.

Terms of payment to suit the purchaser.

EDWARD ALDRICH.

Thompson, Conn. Nov. 22, 1845. tf

A good Farm for Sale.

For sale in the South part of Townsend, within 3 miles of the middle of Lunenburg and 3 from the middle of Townsend, a Farm belonging to the Subscriber, consisting of 160 acres of good mowing, tillage, pasturing and woodland. The woodland is situated about 6 miles from Shirley Depot and contains from 30 to 40 acres, 10 of which is chestnut, oak and walnut. The buildings on the same are one two-story Dwelling House, a Barn, from 60 to 70 feet in length, with shed and other out-buildings, all in good repair. Also, 3 good wells of water which never fail in dry seasons.

Any one wishing to purchase said Farm can have the same at a bargain, and a liberal portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

For further particulars enquire of Samuel H. Bailey, of Lunenburg, or William A. Warren, of South Woburn. W. A. WARREN.

Townsend, Jan 17, 1847. 6m*

Farm for Sale.

A Farm in Billerica, 15 miles from Boston, 9 from Lowell, and 2½ from the Railroad Depot at Wilmington.—Said Farm contains 80 acres of first rate land, comprising mowing, orchard woodland and pasturing, all lying together and suitably divided by stone wall. The buildings are a two story Dwelling House, with Woodshed and Carriage House attached, painted, blinded and delightfully shaded; a large Barn 50 by 30, Granary and convenient outbuildings.

For farther particulars, inquire of JOHN EAMES, in the centre of Billerica.

Billerica, Jan 10, 1846. 3m*

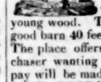
A Farm for Sale.

Situated in the southwesterly part of Sterling, on the north branch of Nashua river, near saw and grist mills, consisting of 80 acres of excellent land with good orcharding, and 14 acres of young wood. The house is two stories high; with a good barn 40 feet in length, and suitable outbuildings. The place offers an excellent opportunity for a purchaser wanting a good Farm, and the conditions of pay will be made very easy. Inquire of REBECKAH D. GOODNOW, 102 Charles street, Boston, or the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL FLAGG.

Sterling Nov. 29, 1845. 3m*

For Sale.



One of the best Farms, for its size, situated in the centre of Chelsea, four miles from Boston, containing thirty three acres, twenty-two acres upland (mowing and tillage,) eleven of marsh, all adjoining, with comfortable buildings on the same, a fine orchard of grafted fruit, a great supply of the first rate clay.—No real estate pays greater per centage on the amount for which it can be purchased than said Farm.

For particulars inquire of the subscriber.

JOSEPH STOWERS.

Chelsea, Jan 17, 1846. 6w*

Farm for Sale.

For sale, a small Farm situated near the centre of the town of Mendon, containing thirty-five acres of land, with a new and convenient Dwelling House, Wood House, Barn and Carpenter's Shop, all in good repair. The whole will be sold, or the buildings with ten acres of land will be sold separate, if desired.

For farther particulars, inquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. THOMAS GARDNER.

jan17 3m*

Farm for Sale.

A Farm situated in South Walpole, containing 17 acres, with a good House and Barn, the same being in good repair. The said Farm lies on the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, 20 miles from Boston, and about 2 miles from the centre of the town. This is a good opportunity for some Mechanic, there being ample room for a shop in a part of the house. The said farm will be sold low, and possession given immediately. For further information apply to the subscriber at Walpole Centre.

J. B. HANNERS, Jr.

Walpole, Aug. 9. tf

Farm Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a Farm within ten miles of Boston, with from fifty to one hundred acres of land, with buildings and fences in good condition, with a good variety of fruit. A line directed to E. W., Worcester, post paid, stating the location and price, will receive immediate attention. E. W.

Worcester, Nov 15, 1845. tf

THE FARMERS

State Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

Incorporated February, 1844.

HAS been in successful operation one year. During that period they have issued 775 policies. The amount insured, 550,000; amount of Premium Stock, 32,000; amount of losses, $300. When taking into view the unusual amount of property destroyed by fire the last year in our cities and villages, in comparison with the amount destroyed in the country, the conclusion unavoidably follows, that it is much cheaper and safer for farmers to insure their property in a Company that has no connection with Cities, Villages, Factories, Mills, Taverns, Stores, Shops, or any other *hazardous* property of any kind. Farmers, and persons residing in the country, can have their buildings and property contained in them insured, by applying to the office at Georgetown, Essex county, Mass., or to an Agent authorized to receive applications, (by mail or otherwise.) Cost of insurance varies; the location, condition, whether new or old, how occupied, &c., will be taken into consideration. The Premium will be in all cases according to the risk; usually from $4 to $5 on $1000 insured for the term of six years. No greater amount than $2500 will be taken on any one insurance, or on separate insurances, where the buildings and property are so situated as to render the same equivalent to a single risk.

☞ The following is a list of Agents to receive applications for the Farmer's Insurance Company, at Georgetown, Mass.

Joseph French, Travelling Agent; Elijah Tufts, 2d, Mendon; Bariah W. Fay, New Salem; Calvin Hilton, Athol; Mark Whitcomb, Winchester; Ebenezer Frost, Ashburnham; Erastus S. Metcalf, Franklin; Simeon Dudley, Milbury; Henry B. Pratt, Shrewsbury; Adolphus Smith, Newton; Joseph Merriam, Grafton; Otis Newton, Westborough; Marias S. Hovey, Sutton; John M. Read, West Bridgewater; Phillip E. Hill, Bridgewater; Enoch R. Hinckley, Woburn.

DAVID MIGHILL, Pres't.

WILLIAM BOYNTON, Sec'y.

Georgetown, Mass., Oct. 25, 1845. 3m

Look at this important Discovery.

ECONOMY in heating apartments with coal or wood. UTTER S Patent Hot Air Tight Stoves for parlors, sitting rooms, &c. &c., which is said at the patent office to be the most important discovery ever made in stoves. The patentee warrants a saving of fifty per cent in fuel, and one hundred per cent in attending fires. The fuel is burnt on a solid iron plate, the only draft is at the extreme top of the stove, which is an exclusive downward draft radiating the heat down near the floor, making it perfectly comfortable to sit around and warming feet, not a particle of gas or dust can escape into the room, which remedies every objection that has ever been raised against using coal. It also ventilates the room, it being so constructed as to take the impure air from the room, as a draft for combustion, it requires no attention for twenty-four hours after the fire is made in the morning. Every stove will be warranted for two weeks, and at the expiration of that time if the stove does not exceed the highest expectation, the money will be refunded without any charge. The public are invited to call at my store and see it operation, having secured the right for the State of Massachusetts. Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Stove and Hot Air Furnace Establishment, Nos 51 and 53 Blackstone street. (Open evenings.)

o18 tf GARDNER CHILSON.

Valuable Dental Invention!

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In the present mode of preparing plates for artificial teeth, a perfect fit can never be obtained; but by the use of the Electrotype process, no matter what the condition of the jaw, a perfect fit is secured—it never fails; hence the difficulties hitherto so insurmountable are completely overcome.

The scientific will readily perceive that by the Electrotype process of making a plate, the exact counterpart of the jaw, a complete fit must be secured; nor will a plate thus made ever move about or drop down.

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Dr H. takes this opportunity to inform those who have lost the palatine arch, that by this same Electrotype process, artificial plates can be made, and permanently secured in a new and original manner, which entirely obviates the inconveniences attendant upon the present mode of inserting them.

All operations in Dentistry performed and warranted.

Office—No 23 Tremont Row.

Boston, March 8, 1845. tf

PRICE REDUCED TO $2,50!!

THE WAVERLY NOVELS.

COMPLETE.

3340 *Pages for Two Dollars and a Half!!*

A NEW EDITION of the Waverly Novels, by Sir Walter Scott, with all the author's latest notes and additions, complete, without the slightest abridgment. In five Royal 8 vo. volumes, upwards of 650 pages in each volume.

CONTENTS. Waverly, Guy Mannering, Antiquary, Roy Roy, Black Dwarf, Old Mortality, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Bride of Lammermoor, Legend of Montrose, Ivanhoe, The Monastery, The Abbot, Kenilworth, The Pirate, Fortunes of Nigel, Peveril of the Peak, St. Ronan's Well, Redgauntlet, The Bethrothed, The Talisman, Woodstock, The Highland Widow, Two Drovers, My Aunt Margaret's Mirror, Tapestried Chamber, The Laird's Jock, Fair Maid of Perth, Anne of Gierstein, Count Robert of Paris, Castle Dangerous, The Surgeon's Daughter, Quentin Durward.

The object of the publishers in thus reducing the price of the Waverly Novels, is to endeavor to give them a greatly extended circulation, and they have, therefore, put them at a price which brings them within the reach of every family in the country. There is now no fireside that need be without a set of the most charming works of fiction ever issued from the press; for there is no one that can't afford two dollars and a half—TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF for twenty-five of Sir Walter Scott's Novels! ten cents for a complete Novel!! ten cents for "Ivanhoe," which was originally published at a guinea and a half!!!—It seems impossible, and yet it is true. In no other way can the same amount of amusement and instruction be obtained for ten times the money, for the Waverly Novels alone form a Library.

The publishers wish it to be distinctly understood, that, while the price is so greatly reduced, the work is in no way abridged, but is carefully printed from, and contains every word in the last Edinburgh Edition, in forty-eight volumes, which sells for seventy-two dollars.

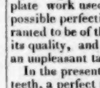
☞ All orders should be addressed to REDDING & CO., 8 State Street, Boston.

jan10 tf

POTTER'S

Botanic Garden and Nurseries

CRANSTON, R. I.



100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the desirable varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Mulberries, &c. &c., can be furnished at this establishment, suitable for transplanting this present spring—some are of large size.

Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries, of the finest varieties.

Ornamental and Forest Trees, Evergreen Trees, Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, with a great variety of other choice Roses, Altheas, Syringo, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Vines, Creepers, &c. &c.

Green and Hot House Plants.

This establishment contains the most extensive variety of plants to be found at any one place in New England; the selections have been made from the most noted sources in this country and Europe; and the Proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons wishing quantities will be furnished at lower prices than can be purchased at any similar establishment in the country.

Those in the city or vicinity, wishing to view the Plants, can by leaving Boston in the morning train of cars to Providence return in the afternoon, as the Nursery is but a mile from the city of Providence.

☞ Catalogues of the Plants will be distributed *gratis*, at the office of this paper.

☞ Trees and Plants packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the country.

ANSON HOWARD POTTER.

Cranston Botanic Garden, }
Nov 30, 1844. } tf

RICHARDSON & CHURCHILL.

Attorne

THE POET'S CORNER.

THE WINDY NIGHT.

Alow and aloof,
Over the roof,
How the midnight tempests howl!
With a dreary voice, like the dismal tune
Of wolves that bay at the desert moon:—
Or whistle and shriek
Through limbs that creak,
"To—whoo! tu—whit!"
They cry and flit,
"Tu—whit!—to—whoo!" like the solemn owl!

Alow and aloof,
Over the roof,
Sweep the moaning winds amain.
And wildly dash
The elm and ash,
Clattering on the window sash!
With a clatter and patter,
Like hail and rain,
That well nigh shatter
The dusky pane!

Alow and aloof,
Over the roof,
How the tempests swell and roar!
Though no foot is a-stir,
Though the cat and the cur
Lie dozing the kitchen fire before!
There are feet of air
On every stair!
Through every hall—
Through each gusty door,
There's a jostle and bustle,
With a silken rustle,
Like the meeting of guests at a festival!

Alow and aloof,
Over the roof,
How the stormy tempests swell!
And make the vane
On the spire complain—
They heave at the steeple with might and main;
And burst and sweep
Into the belfry, on the bell!
They smite it so hard, and they smite it so well,
That the sexton tosses his arms in sleep,
And dreams he is ringing a funeral knell!

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Pat Murphy's Fortune.

CHAPTER I.

PAT ABROAD.

Dr. Gregory had just returned from an early professional call, one biting morning in November. On alighting from his chaise, he caught the eyes of his daughter as she stood at a front window, rivited upon some object in his equipage, with an expression of countenance in which pity and mirth seemed to be struggling for the ascendency. Turning round to ascertain what thus attracted her attention, the Doctor (he was in haste for his breakfast) now for the first time perceived a little ragged and barefooted boy, who was hanging at the bits of his horse, with an air of as resolute determination to hold on, as if he had seized Bucephalus by the head-stall. Dr. Gregory was both humane and a humorist; and was in particularly good spirits just now, having relieved a fellow creature from intense suffering, and received therefor a reasonable fee—two events which, conjoined, constituted a physician's happiness; and the good physician, like Dr. Gregory, would infinitely rather miss the last than the first, it cannot be denied that there are pleasant associate circumstances.

"Hulloa! you little centaur reversed!" he cried, "who pays you for holding a horse that would'nt run if you whipped him!"

"Is it me you mean? It's the less trouble to hold him then, if he won't run," said the boy, "and if your honor *should* forget to give me sixpence, I'm no poorer than I was before!"

"Ah ha!" said the Doctor, imitating his brogue, "It's a wit you are! Here John," he said to the groom, who had now come round, "turn the horse into the stable, and this little savage into the kitchen, administer some hot coffee with rolls, and half a pound of chops."

"Sure that will not be bad to take," said little pat, following the groom. "Your honor has the name of the best Doctor in the country."

Dr. Gregory, at his comfortable breakfast with his family soon forgot that such a being as little Patrick existed. This we say without scandal to his benevolence; for so many calls were made upon him for professional and other aid, that he fell into the habit of prescribing for temporary relief, and thinking no more about the applicants. But his daughter, Helen, who had youth, charity, and leisure, took good care that her father's humane credulity should never be misdirected or imposed upon, so far as she could prevent it; nor did she permit it to slumber, when any object came under her notice which deserved more than the casual notice which served for immediate assistance. Mrs. Gregory was pleased at the influence which Helen exerted over her father, and an excellent understanding knit together the inmates of the happy household. The Doctor, though he had two or three young sons, was himself the youngest person in his family. A mind conscious of rectitude, good bodily health, and a most cheerful temper, kept up in his spirits the continual flow of youth. He never permitted himself to be startled out of his equanimity, or made angry by any trifle, and thus, in prosperity never unduly elated, and in adversity never unreasonably cast down, he kept ever on the sunny side of life. To such a man no day was a blank, and no night came without pleasant reflections. The little beggar boy, whose wits had been sharpened by poverty, divined so much of his character from his manner, and from what was seen and heard in the kitchen, that he resolved not to lose his acquaintance. Helen, who was disposed to see how the shivering boy looked after a warm breakfast, returned from the kitchen, reporting:

"Well, father, your little Irish patient says he is ready to go now."

"Irish patient—oh, the little rogue I sent into the kitchen after his breakfast! Well, why don't he go then?"

"Because, he says, you never would forgive him, if he left without paying his respects. Betty says he is 'a dry little stick,' and my own ears have heard that he keeps the kitchen in an uproar of laughter."

"So, well we might as well laugh too. Have him passed up, Helen."

"Now then!" said the Doctor, affecting a very stern look, as Pat awkwardly bowed into the room—"Now then! young man what do you wish to see me for?"

"I'm entirely too much like yourself to forget *that* your honor. Sure you don't give up a fat case till you're regularly discharged!"

"Indeed!" said the Doctor, laughing heartily. "I have a most precocious subject in you, at any rate. Pray what have you been doing in all your little life?"

"Oh, sometimes one thing, and sometimes another."

"But what were you doing last!"

"Eating my breakfast, at your expense," answered Pat.

Helen laughed now, and so did her mother, but the Doctor was puzzled, and only muttered "So-o-o-," as was his custom when in a quandary. Pat was a more curious specimen of natural history than he had ever met before, and the Doctor did not know exactly where to place him. His wife, who had been looking with pity at the lad's unprotected feet, brought a pair of one of the children's shoes, and bade Patrick put them on.

"Oh, *millia murther!*" shouted Pat, throwing up both hands with well-feigned horror.—"Sure it's not my mother's son would do the likes of *that!*"

"*What!*" cried the Doctor, astonished at what he supposed was the insolent pride of the little beggar boy. "What is it you would not do, pray!"

"There's many things I would'nt do your honor," said Patrick, looking roguishly around the circle whose eyes were now curiously fixed upon him. "Beautiful teeth your la'yship has!" he said to Helen, who closed her lips with half a pout at his impertinence, but lost all command of them in a clear belle-like laugh, as Pat added—"Many things I would not do—and one of them is to disgrace the shoes of a and one of them is to disgrace the shoes of a son of your honor's, by putting *my* naked feet into them. Sure you never saw the like!"

"Give the young scamp a pair of silk hose!" shouted the Doctor, as soon as his cachinnatory paroxysm permitted.

"Lamb's-wool will answer if you please ladies," said the little adventurer, nothing abashed at the storm of laughter he had raised.

"Where do you live? Have you a father? Mother? Sister? A place? Do you want one?" said the Doctor, hurriedly, rattling one question after the other, in order, if possible, to confuse the young hopeful.

"Blind Alley," answered Patrick, putting his hands behind him, and standing erect—"No sir. Yes your honor. Five of them. I wish I had. Try me once!"

"Are you really in distress, or only shamming?"

"May be I am shammed hungry? Ask Betty if I ate any breakfast—then go and ask my mother and five sisters when *they* took meat enough off the table to feed six, after they had done!"

"Another hint, Mrs. Gregory," said the Doctor, smiling. "Just load a basket, for this little original."

Pat was soon fitted out with shoes, warm socks, and a basket of broken food. "Now," said the Doctor, "Will you be sure and come back to-morrow morning?"

"Will a duck swim, your honor? Will a fly come back to the tr'acle?"

"Be sure then and bring home the basket," said Mrs. G.

"I'll do that thing, and another one too," said Pat, making them his best bow, as he backed out of the room, wishing them all "the top of the morning!"

Pat hardly reached the street, before he sat down on the curb stone, to put on his shoes.—"So-o," said the Doctor, watching him from the window—"Helen!"

The daughter came and stood beside him. "Now!" continued the father, "see how little is *necessary* how easily a person may be satisfied, and with how little we ought to be content. A toilet table, glass, and bureau for sombody's chamber when she reached her twentieth birthday, a short time since, cost me three cases of whooping cough, two fevers, and a compound fracture—a whole years practice of extraordinary amount, in my cabinetmaker's family; and yet that little fellow borrows my pavement and makes it answer in the place of all those superfluities!"

"Yes, most magnanimous, Papa—but who asked you for "all those superfluities!" Who contrived that his daughter should be packed off on her birth-day, directly after breakfast, that when she came into dinner, the furniture of a princess' chamber might surprise her! You are quite a good preacher, I will admit, even to finding your own text, as you did in this case. For my part," she continued, blushing scarlet, and turning half aside as the old gentleman looked her keenly, and somewhat quizzically in the face—"for my part, I should be satisfied with a house furnished at no more cost than my single room is. I am willing to give up superfluities, if—if—"

"So-o-o—here we come again. Love is a cottage—the romance of ardent affection—proof against adversity, like a salamander safe—poetry and boiled cabbage—children without clothes, and potatoes with their jackets on.—Very fine and pleasant to talk about by moonlight, in midsummer—Very cool and uncomfortable with the thermometer at zero, and no coal in the grate!"

"I suppose you were rich when you married!"

"Hey!—ah, there's John with the horse!" said the old gentleman, hurrying away from a conversation, which he suspected might be about to take a wrong turn. There was a certain young gentleman whose preference for Helen had become too marked to be overlooked; and as the suitor was really an unexceptionable person, his addresses had been tacitly allowed, while the careful father indefinitely postponed, and dexterously evaded listening to any formal communication, inasmuch as that would imply a period to the suspense in which the old Æsculapius was determined to keep the young people.

The most unfortunate position in which a poor suitor for a rich young lady's hand can be placed, is when her father happens to be a successful member of the young man's own profession. The wealthy lawyer, physician, merchant, or tradesman knows so well the difficulties and discouragements of those who are just entering on the pursuits by which he has made his wealth, that he scans their pretensions and characters with a most careful and critical eye. No mere *hope* is entered by such a father as *cash* in the account; and no "expectations" are credited as actual capital. The young merchant may pass for more than he is worth with any body but the merchant; and the young lawyer or doctor may be rated above his professional value by any body but the veteran in his own line of life.

Such were the disadvantages under which young Dr. Henry aspired to an alliance with the family of old Dr. Gregory. Probably he over-estimated his difficulties—and probably, too, the old Doctor intended he should. It is a trick of the experienced to pile all sorts of impediments in the way of the young, in order to test their capacities, prove their quality, and fire their ambition. Many a young man who esteems a certain old father to be a terrible cerberus, would, if he could really discover the thoughts of the ancient gentleman, find him saying in his heart, "Had I three ears" (three pairs, to keep up the canine parallel) "I'd hear thee!"

CHAPTER II.

FAT AT HOME.

The little Irish boy left, on the whole, a good impression on the minds of the Doctor's family, though they were sadly non-plussed by his free and easy demeanor. The Doctor was captivated by his ready wit, the wife and the daughter pitied his evident though uncomplaining destitution. The key to the little living enigma consisted in a word beyond which no city reader will need any explanation. Pat was, or rather had been a "news-boy;" as such he had acquired development for the natural aptitude of his tongue—as such he had learned the readiness of reply and keenness of repartee which astonished the Doctor's household.

As soon as Patrick had completed his street toilet—for with stockings and shoes in his possession he instantly discovered what he had not thought of before, that it was too cold to run bare-footed—he started for home at a good pace. As he knew that his mother and sisters were half famishing, he was delighted to have it in his power to render them substantial aid and comfort. The supply was indeed most opportune. The father of the little family had died but a short time previously, after a long illness, which had eaten up their little earnings, and sent their moveables one by one to the pawnbrokers and the second hand auction stores. Contemptible in value as these poor chattels seemed, every sixpence is a treasure to the suffering poor, and the widow Murphy was looking in vain for some article convertible to cash, thought ever so trifling, when Patrick arrived with his basket of provisions. If Dr. Gregory had seen how like famished bears the little flock fell upon the broken food, he would have owned that there was, indeed, no "shamming!"

"Oh, Paddy, dear," said his mother, wiping her eyes that had filled, while her children ate so greedily, "how hard you must have begged to get all this!"

"Sorrow the bit then did I get by begging," answered the boy. "I tould them my mother and five sisters were starving with cold and famishing with hunger, and begged for a penny a penny or two to buy them bread, but the people either pushed me aside, and looked 'you lie,' or tould me so, and done with it. At last," and here the little fellow stood up proudly, "I tried another way for it!"

"You did not *stale*! Paddy!" cried his mother, looking frightened. "And, God save and keep us! The boy has shoes and stockings to his feet, too! That ever it should come to this!"

"Is it my own mother that asks me that?" said Pat, his eyes glistening with tears of pride and sorrow. "Did she tache me thou *shalt* stale, by mistake! No, I did *not* stale, mother! I shamed a rich and good natured man out of what he will never miss—and look, how it helps the childer! Take hold yourself, mother.—I've had my breakfast, and by the same token, the same man is good for to-morrow!

A rude knock at the door interrupted Pat, and summoned an anxious cloud upon the face of his mother. The immediate and abrupt enterance of the—stranger, we were about to say—followed. But alas! he was one of those who are no strangers to the poor!

"Come! Mrs. Murphy!" he said "if you can't pay your rent, it is high time you gave way, to make room for those who can! Three weeks behind, terms weekly in advance, is a hard loss for us—but," and he gave a scrutinizing look about the bare apartment, "we shall have to put up with it, and let you go, scot free."

"*Let us go!* Lord save us, where are we to go to!"

"Well, that's not *our* look out, you know. We can't harbor you rent free any longer, at any rate. What, Pat! comfortable shoes and stockings, hey! You've improved on yesterday. *You* must be fitted out, I suppose, whether your mother's honest debts are paid or not!"

"Troth, sir," said Pat, a little angrily, "they were not bought, but a free gift, and made by a man who does not begrudge your shoes, not the heart of the man who stands in 'em!"

"Hoity! toity! little Paddy bantam! I meant no harm I am sure," said the man, provoked, but ashamed to betray it. "You might as well have begged money to keep a house over your head, as shoes for your feet, while your hand was in."

"Beggars can't be choosers," said Pat, with provoking calmness. "If they could, we should'nt be *your* tenants."

"I'll choose for you then!" said the man, now thoroughly enraged. "Don't let me find you here to-morrow! If I do, the whole troop shall be bundled off to the almshouse, except *you*, sir, and you shall be sent to the House of Refuge!"

"May be he thinks he carries the keys of all them places in his pocket," said Pat, as he closed the door which the unfeeling fellow had disdained to close after him.

"Heigho!" sighed the old woman, as she shivered over the ashes, which she was raking about with a bit of lath, in the hope to coax heat out of the tinder-like embers of pine shavings, "Heigho! we are all born, but we are not all buried yet! Them as is at the top now, may find themselves at the bottom before they die!"

"True for you, mother—but never say die, yet. May be there's room for us at the top, too, without pushing any body else down," said little Pat.

"Heaven forgive me, and so there may be Paddy, dear! But one can't help thinking. Well, the sun has risen to-day, but it is'nt set."

"No—nor it won't neither, till it sets on brighter faces, for here *he* comes, that never come without a welcome, nor left without your blessing," said Patrick, going from the window to the door.

A man of some five and twenty entered—cheerful and humane in countenance, kind, yet not mincing in his manner. "Hey dey, good folks!" he said, "all in the dumps! Who is sick?"

"No one, sir," said Pat.

"No! you all will be, if you don't keep warmer—but that's poor comfort you say, to those who can't. Come, Mr. Murphy, tell us all about it!"

Patrick in a clear and straight forward manner told the new-comer what the reader already knows. When he had done, the stranger said:

"One, two, three, four dollars—is it! Well, I can't afford to *give* you that—but Mr. Murphy, I'll tell you what. I'll *lend* you five, four for the rent, and one for capital, for you to start afresh on."

Pat and his mother overwhelmed him with thanks, which he did not stop to hear, but was off before the widow could reach him, or she would have certainly have thrown herself at his feet and elasped him by the knees.

"There, mother! I told you the sun was not set yet!" said Pat, executing a most difficult stage negro *pas*, in his new shoes. News boys are familiar with "theatricals"—that is such as they prefer, and the prospect of going back upon the penny paper vending Rialto; no longer a "lame duck," but, as he expressed it "in town again, with his pocket full of rocks," elated little Paddy quite as much as a recovery from hopeless bankruptcy could have pleased any one of his seniors. His head was already as full of plans for the future as his heels were of activity. He counted the provision to be drawn from the Doctor's kitchen as good for a couple of days at least; and being now comfortable in circumstances, he began to think of enabling his sisters in some way to contribute their share to the maintenance of the household. How very little will suffice to make the poor happy! And how readily might the fact be experimentally tested by thousands who know nothing of it, but, repining amid competence, excuse their heartless indolence, and indifference to the real sufferings of others with the deceptive plea, that "they should be glad to do good if it were only in their power!"

CHAPTER III.

PAT THE LANDLORD.

"Come, father!" cried Helen, the next morning, "do lay down that prosy pamphlet, and come to breakfast! You are too old a man to be so completely swallowed up by the shop. You care more for a gallipot than for your breakfast, and would rather read a tedious medical periodical than see your family! I declare, you are so redolent of pulverized liquorice and rhubarb, that I am almost sick of the sight and odor of you!"

"Why, Helen," said her mother, "how you run on! I declare, I am quite ashamed of you!"

The good old Doctor smiled with such meaning, as he submitted to his daughter's raillery. "Never mind, wife," he said, as he took his seat at the table. "Physicians *are* such nuisances, that I can never think of admitting another into the family; and as to that number of the Medical Examiner, it is a stupid affair, sure enough. It is nearly half-filled with a paper contributed by some young quack, named Harry, or Henry, or some such name!"

Helen blushed and laughed, and laughed and blushed again. Her weapons were now fairly turned against her, and she had nothing to do but to look out that she did not scald her fingers in doing the honors of the breakfast table, while her father, making the most of his advantage pressed her most unmercifully. The real truth was, that the report of Dr. Henry's case, in which Dr. Gregory had been so much absorbed, was a most interesting one, skilfully treated, and reported in a manner which showed the young man to be a master of his profession, and a most excellent practitioner. Helen had shrewdness enough to perceive that her father was in a most excellent mood as regarded her wishes and hopes, and therefore rather courted than deprecated his mirth. She was, therefore, more disappointed than pleased when her father changed the subject, by saying to his wife: "Well, my dear, did you miss any spoons, yesterday?" This question answered in the negative, the Doctor continued: "Then, unless little Pat considers your basket worth more than any thing he would be likely to get here to-day, he will come back this morning."

"To be sure he will come," said Mrs. Dr. Gregory.

"To be sure he will, father," said Helen.

"Well—perhaps—" said the Doctor, pretending to have his doubts. Knowing that all womankind are more or less inclined to contradiction, the Doctor cunningly took care that their negatives should support the affirmative he wished to reach. Betty here announced that the young gentleman was already below stairs.

"Give him some breakfast, Betty," said the Doctor, and then send him up. "Now you see," said the Doctor, turning to his daughter, "that little Pat is deep. He throws a sprat to catch a shad. He will keep on till *he* gets far enough into your confidence to steal something worth while."

"You hard-hearted old gentleman," said Helen, "how can you be so uncharitable! He knows that honesty is the best policy."

"He will come to the gallows, in the end," said the Doctor, winking to his wife to observe how their daughter's fine face lighted up with the excitement of contradiction.

"He will come to a fortune, and own a whole square!" retorted Helen.

"So-so," said the Doctor. "Good, so. And I'll tell you what, my pretty prophetess. I know you believe what you predict, and I'll make you a promise on the credit of your own faith. You shall marry this young Doctor Henry, or Harry, or whatever his name is, whenever Pat has a house to let you!"

And the happy father laughed immoderately at his own wit. His wife joined—and Helen, though she rose from the table, and pretended to be angry, could not help joining too. Before she could reply, Betty announced a caller. It was one of the Doctor's tenants, and he directed that he should be shown up. He was the lessee of several large old houses, in a poor part of the city, which the Doctor hardly saw once in a year, and could not point out without a guide. His lease was about expiring, and he called to obtain a renewal, but wished it on diminished terms, as he said there was a prospect that certain contemplated city improvements would ruin the property.

"So-o," said the Doctor, "a hard *improvement* that. They pay me little more than the taxes, now, and if they are improved at that rate, I shall be made a beggar with them. I must look into this a little, sir."

At this moment Pat made his appearance at the door. Helen went to him, led him to a farther window, and entered into conversation with him. He looked like another boy this morning—hope and pleasure shone in his face, and his whole appearance was tidy and cheerful. The Doctor's lessee soon took his leave, having first conversed in an under-tone a moment or two, with a frequent look toward poor Pat. The Doctor's countenance showed that the lad had gained little in this interview.

"Now," said the Doctor, as Helen led the lad to him. "Your name is Patrick, I believe!" Patrick bowed. "I am very sorry," the Doctor continued, "to learn that you are a very bad, and a very impudent boy—though I might have guessed the last."

Helen and Mrs. Gregory looked astonished, and poor Pat, gathering a hope of sympathy from their faces, said, as he hung his head, and burst into tears, "Sure, sir, that will be news to my mother, wherever you heard it!"

"Come, come, sir!" said the Doctor, "no more play with us—we've had enough. I do'nt want to condemn you unheard—and if you are deserving, I would do you good. Your sharp answers will serve for an hour's amusement; but if you are, as I am told, a very bad boy, you are a dangerous plaything; and if you can establish your character, I would do something more than amuse myself with you, for, to tell the truth, you have interested me very much Now answer me without evasion. What have you ever done to maintain yourself?"

"I sold the papers, sir."

"So. Yes—that explains something. Why do'nt you sell them now!"

"My father took sick, sir, and was very bad—and one day with another, sir, I spent my little money, and lost my stand, sir, and other boys got my customers, sir, and my heart was gone, and my mother and sisters were starving, and the rent was n't paid, sir—and the Lord save you and yours from tasting the bitter cup!"

Helen turned her head to brush away a tear, and Dr. Gregory continued his questions, but in a tone more kind. "But how could a boy suffering all this, be so full of fun and nonsense as you were yesterday, and as you would have been to-day, if every thing had gone as you expected!"

"Oh, sir, there's a many ways in the wide world, and them as travels in one do n't know the stones in another! Two or three days, sir, I'd shivered barefooted in the cold, and tould the people what I tould you just now, sir, and I could n't get a sixpence! The blessed angel put me on another track, and your kind face, sir, made me try it on you—and that's the whole truth, sir. I'm no blackguard, if I look like one."

"Very well put! Very well told, Patrick—but I've something more to say yet. The house you live in is mine, and your landlord is my tenant—"

"Then, I hope," said Pat, "he's a better tenant than landlord!"

"Well, he tells me that yesterday, you lied him down that you had n't a dollar in the world—"

"Lied him down! Sure, it was the blessed truth, sir!"

"But he says he threatened you with the House of Refuge, and that this morning your mother found money to pay the rent in full. Now you must either have had this money, or—I am unwilling to say it—you must have stoken it since, for he says you are very poor."

"Ah, look at him, your honor! Think of this backbiter once! He knows I am poor, he says—and he threatens me with the House of Refuge for not paying my mother's rent, and perhaps he did n't tell you of *that*, but he tould me I might as well have begged money as shoes, and abused me for the very kindness which your lady had for me! And then he says I stole the money, and still he put it in his own pocket, without a tear!"

"Patrick, you have made the case bad for your accuser, but you hav'nt helped yourself yet. Tell me honestly—where did this money come from?"

"It was loaned to me, sir."

"*Loaned?*" And the doctor smiled his disappointment at what seemed a new evasion.

"Yes, sir," said Pat, proudly, "*loaned*. May-be you think the impudent little blackguard has no friends, 'but there's a God above sir, who remembers the widow and the fatherless,' and he sent an angel to us when we were all in the sorrow. The man that loaned Pat Murphy five dollars—four for the rent, and one to buy papers—and here it is," said Pat, as he showed it—"that man knows that Pat Murphy will pay, if he leaves his body to the surgeons to do it with. And it is n't the first good thing he's done, sir. He's come out of his bed in the bitter night, time and again, to sooth the pain of the poor who could not give him fee or reward, and he's put his hand in his pocket, over and often, to pay for the medicine and the food for the dying man, when he knew he could n't live so much as to thank him—the blessings of heaven fall on him for it! And now my poor father is in heaven, and Dr. Henry will one day meet him there—may it be a long day off, for the good of the poor on earth! Good morning, ladies, and you, sir, too, and when next you would play with the poor, do n't put the farce before the tragedy, sir, if ye please, sir, for that's not the way at the Bowery!"

Helen was in tears, and her mother in silent amazement, at the little fellow's eloquence. "Here, Pat, stop!" shouted the doctor, as the boy moved away.

"Is it more *play* you want, sir?" asked the boy, turning half-round.

"Your name is Murphy? And the Doctor's is Henry—eh!"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, here," continued the Doctor, taking up the Medical Examiner, "is your father's case all printed."

"I can read, sir," said Pat, proudly. "Do n't *play* with the bones of the dead, if you please, sir!"

"No—no—Patrick," said Dr. Gregory, taking him kindly by the hand, and drawing him to him. "I know Dr. Henry, and there are those in this house who know him better than I." Pat shrewdly looked toward Helen, and she blushed crimson. "We shall inquire about you. What rent do you pay?"

"A dollar a week."

"Fifty-two dollars a year. And how many rooms have you?"

"One, sir."

"And how many tenants are there, in the whole house?"

"Ten, sir, beside the corner grocery."

"So-o-o!" hummed the Doctor. "Why the fellow gets more for that one house than he pays me for three! And he wants me to reduce his rent at that! Miserably must the poor be oppressed by such harpies!"

"True for you, sir!" said Pat—"if your honor would take the house into your own hands!"

"I can't do that, my boy," said the Doctor, musing—"Pat!" he said, at length, after a pause, "how old are you!"

"Seventeen, come Easter."

"So. Well, I'll ask Dr. Henry about you, and if he gives you half as good character as you do him, I'll give you charge of the house you live in. You shall have it at the same price he pays—on condition that you don't charge the others more than enough to get your own part rent free, and a fair price for the trouble in collecting. And I'll not renew his lease for any of them, neither. If you show yourself honest and capable, here's an opening for a living for you."

Pat's heels flew involuntarily into the first position of another negro *pas*—but he blushed, hung his head, stood still, and wept his thanks, while even Dr. Gregory's eyes moistened.

"Call here to-morrow!" said the Doctor, willing to relieve his grateful embarrassment.

"Patrick!" said Helen, calling him back, "I want a word with you. Have you a couple of pleasant rooms in your house to let me!"

"Anan!" said the boy, astonished.

"What!" asked Dr. Gregory.

"Why, father!" said Helen, "you certainly have not forgotten your promise made this morning, that when Pat has a house to let, I may be married!"

"Oh, you baggage!" said the Doctor. "Well, when one has a pill to take, the sooner it is off his mind the better. Marry, as soon as your mother can get you ready—for I see you are both of a mind. But don't you go now and tell Dr. Henry what depends on his endorsement of Paddy here!"

"Sure, Dr. Henry would never tell a lie to save a kingdom," said Pat, earnestly.

"Get out of the house, you little rogue," said the Dr. "you've done in two hours what my wife and daughter have been trying in vain to do for two years!"

Is any body so dull as not to guess the end?

[Arthur's Magazine, Feb'y No.

A Tale of the Wissahikon.

In the wilds of Wissahikon, as the noonday sun came shining through the thickly clustered leaves, two men met in deadly combat. They grappled in deadly conflict near a rock, that rose—like the wreck of some primeval world—at least one hundred feet above the dark waters of the Wissahikon.

That man with the dark brows, and the darker grey eye, flashing with deadly light, with the muscular form, clad in the blue hunting frock of the Revolution, was a Continental named Warner. His brother was murdered the other night at the Massacre of Paoli. That other man, with long black hair, dropping along his cadavorous face, was clad in the half military costume of a Tory refugee. He was the murderer of Paoli, named Dabney.

They had met there in the woods by accident, and now they fought, not with sword or rifle, but with long and deadly hunting knives that flashed in the light, as they go turning and twining over the green sward.

At last the Tory was down! Down on the green sward with the knee of the Continental upon his breast—that up-raised knife quivering in the light, that dark grey eye flashing into his face!

"Quarter—I yield!" gasped the Tory, as the knee was pressed upon his breast—"Spare me—I yield!"

"My brother!" said the patriotic-soldier, in that low deep tone of deadly hate—"My brother cried for 'quarters' on the night of Paoli, and even as he clung to your knees, you struck that knife into his heart! Oh! I will give you the quarter of Paoli!"

And his hand was raised for the blow, and his teeth were clinched in deadly hate. He paused for a moment, and then pinioned the Tory's arms, and with one rapid stride dragged him to the verge of the rock, and held him quivering over the abyss.

"Mercy!" gasped the Troy, turning black and ashy by turns, as that awful gulf yawned below. "Mercy! I have a wife—a child—spare me!"

Then the Continental, with his muscular form, gathered for the effort, shook the murderer once more over the abyss, and then hissed this bitter sneer between his teeth.

"My brother had a wife and two children!—The morning after the night of Paoli, that wife was a widow, those children were orphans!—Would'nt you like to go and beg your life of that widow and her children?"

This proposal made by the Continental in the mere mockery of hate, was taken in serious earnest by the horror-stricken Tory. He begged to be taken to the widow and her children, to have the pitiful privilege of begging his life. After a moment's serious thought, the patriot-soldier consented; he bound the Tory's arms yet tighter, placed him on the rock again—led him up the woods. A quiet cottage, embossed among trees, broke on their eyes.

They entered that cottage. There, beside the desolate hearth-stone, sat the widow and her children. She sat there a matronly woman of about thirty years, with a face faded by care, a deep dark eye, and long black hair hanging in dishevolled flakes about her shoulders.

On one side was a dark haired boy, of some six years—on the other a little girl, one year younger, with light hair and blue eyes. The Bible—an old and venerable volume—lay open on that mother's knee.

And then that pale-faced Tory flung himself on his knees, confessed that he had butchered her husband on the night of Paoli, but begged his life at her hands!

"Spare me, for the sake of my wife—my child!"

He had expected that his pitiful moan would touch the widow's heart—but not one relenting gleam softened her pale face.

"The Lord shall judge between us," she said in a cold icy tone, that froze the murderer's heart.

"Look! The Bible lays open upon my knee. I will close that volume, and then this boy shall open it, and place his finger at random upon a line, and by that line you shall live or die!"

This was a strange proposal, made in full faith of a wild and dark superstition that existed in olden times.

For a moment the Tory kneeling there, livid as ashes, was wrapped in thought. Then in a faltering voice, he signified his consent.

Raising her dark eyes to Heaven, the mother prayed the Great Father to direct the finger of her son—she closed the Bible—she handed it to that boy, whose young cheek reddened with loathing as he gazed upon his father's murderer!

He took the Bible—opened its holy pages at random—placed his finger on a verse.

There was silence.

Then that Continental soldier, who had vowed to avenge his brother's death, stood there with dilating eyes and parted lips.

The culprit kneeling on the floor, with a face like discolored clay, felt his heart leap to his throat.

In a clear, bold voice, that widow read this line from the Old Testament—it was short, yet terrible:

"THAT MAN SHALL DIE."

Look! The brother springs forward to plunge a knife into the murderer's heart, but the Tory, pinioned as he is, clings to the widow's knees! He begs that one more trial may be made by the little girl, that child of five years, with golden hair and laughing eyes.

The widow consents—there is an awful pause. With a smile in her eye, without knowing what she does, that little girl opens the Bible as it lays on her mother's knee—she turns her laughing face away—she places her finger upon a line.

That awful silence grows deeper!

The deep drawn breath of the brother, the broken gasps of the murderer, alone disturbed the silence. The widow and dark-eyed boy are breathless.

The little girl, unconscious as she was, caught a feeling of awe from the horror of the countenances around her, and stood breathless, her face turned aside, her tiny fingers resting on that line of life or death.

At last gathering courage, the widow bent her eyes to the page, and read. It was a line from the New Testament:

"LOVE YOUR ENEMIES."

Ah! that moment was sublime!

Oh! awful Book of God, in whose dread pages we see Job talking face to face with Jehovah, or Jesus waiting by Samaria's well, or wandering by the waves of the dark Galilee. Oh! awful Book, shining to night, as I speak, the light of that widow's home, the glory of the mechanic's shops, shining where the world comes not, to look on the last night of the convict in his cell, lightening the way to God, even over that dread gibbt. Oh! Book of terrible majesty and child-like love, of sublimity that crushed the soul into awe, of beauty that melts the heart with rapture!—you never shone more strangely beautiful than there, in the lonely cot of the Wissahikon, when you saved the murderer's life!

For—need I tell you—that murderer's life was saved! That widow recognized the finger of God—and even the stern brother was awed into silence.

The murderer went his way.

Now look ye, how wonderful are the ways of Heaven!

That very night, as the widow sat by her lonely hearth—her orphans by her side—sat there with a crushed heart and hot eye-balls, thinking of her husband, who now lay mouldering on the blood-drenched sod of Paoli—there was a tap at the door.

She opened the door and—that husband living, though covered with wounds, was in her arms!

He had fallen at Paoli—but not in death.—He was alive; his wife lay panting on his breast!

That night there was prayer in that wood-embowered Cot of the Wissahikon!

EPIDEMIC SMALL POX.

Although little is said, the fact is notorious, that small pox, and its varioloid phases, are very prevalent the present season in most of our large cities. The number of deaths announced in the bills of mortality at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and some other places, demonstrates the criminal negligence of the people to avail themselves of vaccination. But there is the strongest prejudice against it imaginable, in the minds of many of the ignorant, who conceive themselves exceedingly wise. Even in Boston, it is no uncommon thing to hear both men and women, who appear to be persons of ordinary intelligence, declare with an air of contemptuous triumph, that they "*don't believe*" in the operation, and therefore positively refuse the blessing when proffered and urged upon them gratuitously. By such individuals, to some extent, the malady is kept in perpetual existence with us, although a never-ceasing effort is made to protect the great body of the inhabitants.

With regard to Boston, it should be distinctly understood, since the circumstance is one of general remark and of much importance that the regular inhabitants of the city are not the sufferers by small pox, to any extent worth noticing; but those who come here to seek temporary employment. They arrive in the full vigor of health, and many, whose hopes and prospects were most satisfactory, soon fell victims to this pestilence that walketh in darkness. Such as recover, which is a multitude in the aggregate, are ever after disfigured and scarred in a manner that shows the contest which they had with the terrific foe.

Varioloid, which is rarely fatal, is so exceedingly common as to excite no marked attention, except where the wholly unprotected are within the reach of its influence. In most cases, the patients are those who have vaccinated themselves. Many physicians conceive the susceptibility to be in consequence of the insertion of deteriorated virus. Of all the States in New England, Maine is by far the most melancholy sufferer from small pox; and for the last twenty years, within the compass of our own recollection, the numbers from that State who have died of it, even in Boston and its vicinity, would make a formidable catalogue. The same State furnishes, it is presumed two-thirds of all the cases of small pox and varioloid, occurring in Boston the present season. Young seamen from that State, also, die of it all over the world. There appears to be an utter disregard to vaccination in the inland towns of Maine, which explains the unprotected condition of the multitudes of their young men and women who flock to the metropolis. This said neglect of both parents and the public authorities has been often repeated, in this Journal and elsewhere, but they heed it not—and the fated State of Maine, without some more interest in vaccination, is destined to supply food for this wasting pestilence for another generation to come. [Boston Medical Journal.

EFFECT OF MILLERISM. The Springfield Statesman says: Mr. Ebenezer Walker, a farmer of respectability, about 37 years of age, having a wife and one child, was induced by motives of curiosity to attend a Miller meeting in Belchertown on Sunday the 18th. While there, he became deluded with the threats and anathemas which were preached, and left the house after the close of the meeting in a state of mind bordering upon insanity. This malady continued to increase until he became a raving madman. While in this way he declared that his heart was sinful and must be plucked out or burnt out. Accordingly he rushed towards a large cooking stove and thrust his left hand into the burning embers, and clenched the red hot iron of the stove until the flesh was' literally burned from the bones of his hand before he could be secured. The poor man continued in this awful state until death came to his relief on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult, at 8 o'clock. Great excitement prevails in Belchertown, and means will be taken to prevent any further spread of this delusion.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN. A bill has passed the Wisconsin Legislature to protect the rights of married women; it provides that they may become possessed of real estate by descent, bequest, demise, gift, purchase or distribution, and also hold in their own right real estate which they may have possessed before coverture, and be exempt from their husband's debts. The dower of the wife in the real estate of which the husband dies seized is likewise exempted from liability on account of the husband's debts. The control and management of the wife's estate is in the husband as heretofore. In case of the wife's death such property descends to the joint issue, and, if there be none, then to her husband and his heirs.

THE DRUNKARD. John Adams said, "A drunkard is the most selfish being in the universe. He has no sense of modesty, shame, or disgrace. He has no sense of duty or sympathy, or affection with his father or mother, his brother or sister; his friends or neighbors, his wife or children; no reverence for his kind; no sense for futurity in this world or the other—all is swallowed up in the mad, selfish joy of the moment."

If we compare life to a year, youth is its spiring time; upon which the prosperity of all the other seasons depends. It is then the seeds must be sown and the plants cherished, whose fruits may delight us in summer; enrich us in autumn, and sustain and cheer us when winter shall have arrived.

Napoleon said that a handsome woman pleases the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel and the other a treasure.

A young fop, about starting down to Rotterdam, proposed to purchase a life preserver. "Oh, you'll not want it," suggested the clerk—"bags of wind won't sink."

"Ah, John, my uncle has been in New York and yours hasn't." "Well, what of that? My uncle has been in jail, and yours hasn't."

CAUDLE AGAIN! Punch's Almanac for 1846, which forms a number of his inimitable periodical, contains some more of the adventures in life of the widowed Caudle. He marries Miss Prettyman, as poor old Mrs. Caudle always prophesied he would do—and straightway, even before the honeymoon is over, begins to show "No. 2" that she is to be *Caudled*, and not to *Caudle*, and, in the course of twelve new chapters, furnishes forth abundant proof that his "No. 1," had set him an example, which he means to follow, by turning the tables on his "No. 2." In other words, (his own) he "bears the bow the other way," and having led poor Mrs. Prettyman a sad life of it, leaves her a very consolable widow.

MR. CAUDLE'S BREAKFAST TALK. CHAP. I—How Mr. Caudle married Miss Prettyman, and how he "nagged" her to death.

When Harry Prettyman saw the very aspect of funeral of Mrs. Caudle—Prettyman attended as mourner, and was particularly jolly in the coach—he observed that the disconsolate widower showed that he above all men knew how to make the best of a bad bargain. The remembrance as the dear deceased would have said, was unmanly, brutal; but quite like *that* Prett